

22668

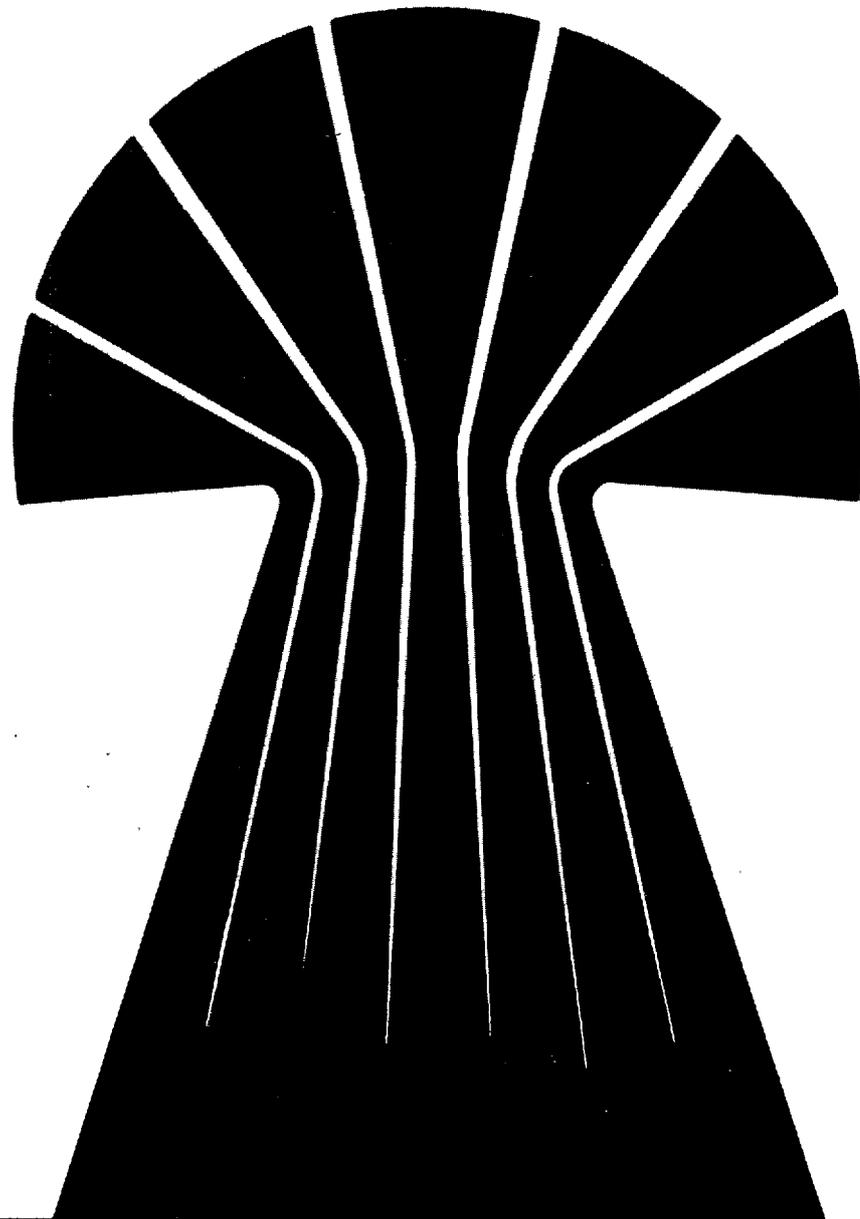


119106

FOOD

BIBLIOGRAPHY

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1981



References to Reports and Other Documents
Issued by the U.S. General Accounting Office

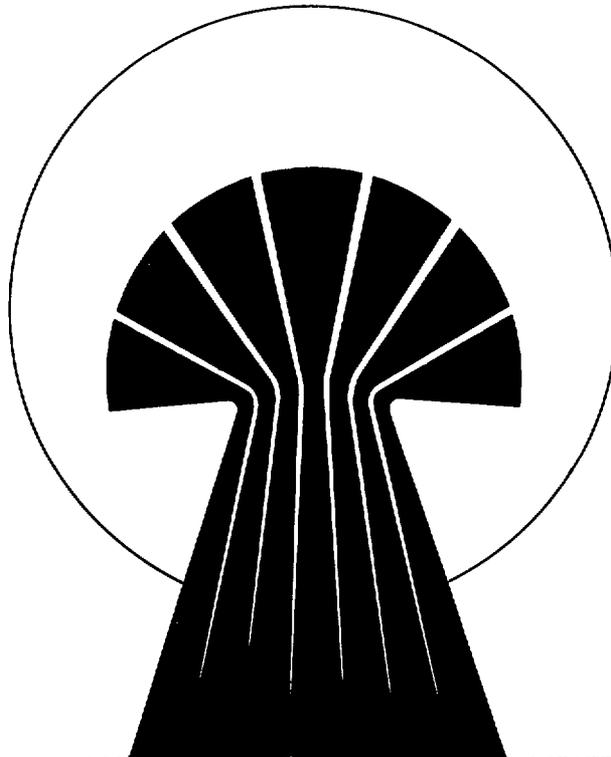
CED-82-76

022933

FOOD

BIBLIOGRAPHY

**References to Reports and Other Documents
Issued by the U.S. General Accounting Office
JANUARY-DECEMBER 1981**



**U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548**

JUNE 1982

CED-82-76

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

CHARLES A. BOWSHER, COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Document processing and analysis, data base management, and photo-composition services in the production of the **Food Bibliography** were provided by the GAO Information Handling and Support Facility, operated by the General Electric Company under GAO Contract Number 1130116.

FOREWORD

Food, agriculture, and nutrition are important issues in public policy decisionmaking. Decreasing Federal Government's regulatory role, increasing food prices, changing farm structure, using food as a foreign policy tool, ensuring food safety, balancing interactive domestic and foreign agricultural and other economic systems--all represent important national concerns.

This bibliography includes information on U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) documents directly or indirectly related to food, agriculture and/or nutrition released between January and December 1981. A companion bibliography which includes information on documents released between January 1977 and December 1980 is available by requesting the **Food Bibliography**, CED-81-73, April 1981, Accession Number 115134.

Although the Community and Economic Development Division (CED) is GAO's lead division for reviews of food programs and policy, a broad inter-relationship exists between the food area and other issue areas addressed by GAO such as health, transportation, energy, defense, and international affairs. This bibliography, therefore, includes information on documents issued by other GAO divisions and offices that have linkages to food, agriculture, and nutrition issues.

We hope that the bibliography will be useful for general information and research purposes and for understanding issues in the food areas that are being addressed by GAO. Questions regarding its contents should be directed to William E. Gahr, Associate Director, CED, Room 6826, GAO Building, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20548, (202) 275-5525. Readers interested in ordering individual documents in the food or other areas, or in requesting bibliographic searches on a specific topic, should call GAO Document Handling and Information Services (202) 275-6241. The card included in this book also may be used to order documents.

Henry Eschwege
Director, Community and Economic
Development Division

INTRODUCTION

This **Food Bibliography** contains citations and abstracts of food-related documents released by the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) from January 1981 through December 1981. Included are references to audit reports, staff studies, speeches, testimonies, Comptroller General Decisions, and other GAO documents. This bibliography can be used for a variety of purposes, including in-depth research into a specific topic, searching for a particular document, maintaining current awareness, and general browsing.

HOW TO USE THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography is organized in two sections: a CITATION SECTION (white pages) and an INDEX SECTION (yellow pages).

The CITATION SECTION consists of brief descriptions of the documents and often includes an informative abstract. Some or all of the following information is contained in each citation, as appropriate:

- o **Title/Subtitle**
- o **Type, date, and pagination of the document**
- o **Author/Witness**
- o **GAO Issue Areas**
- o **Agencies/Organizations concerned**
- o **Congressional Committees, Agencies/Members to whom the document is specifically relevant**
- o **Law and/or related statutory/regulatory authorities on which the document is based**
- o **GAO Contact**

The INDEX SECTION is the key for locating references to food-related documents cited in this bibliography. The section is comprised of three separate indexes that classify information according to:

Subject

Agency or organization

(Includes both Federal agencies and nongovernmental corporate bodies)

Congressional affiliation

(Includes entries under relevant congressional committees and individual Representatives and Senators)

Reference from the index entries to the corresponding citations is provided by a unique six-digit accession number assigned to each citation. The accession number should also be used to request copies of the document described in the citation section.

A sample entry is shown opposite page one of the Citation Section and at the beginning of each index.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CITATION SECTION

Accession Numbers

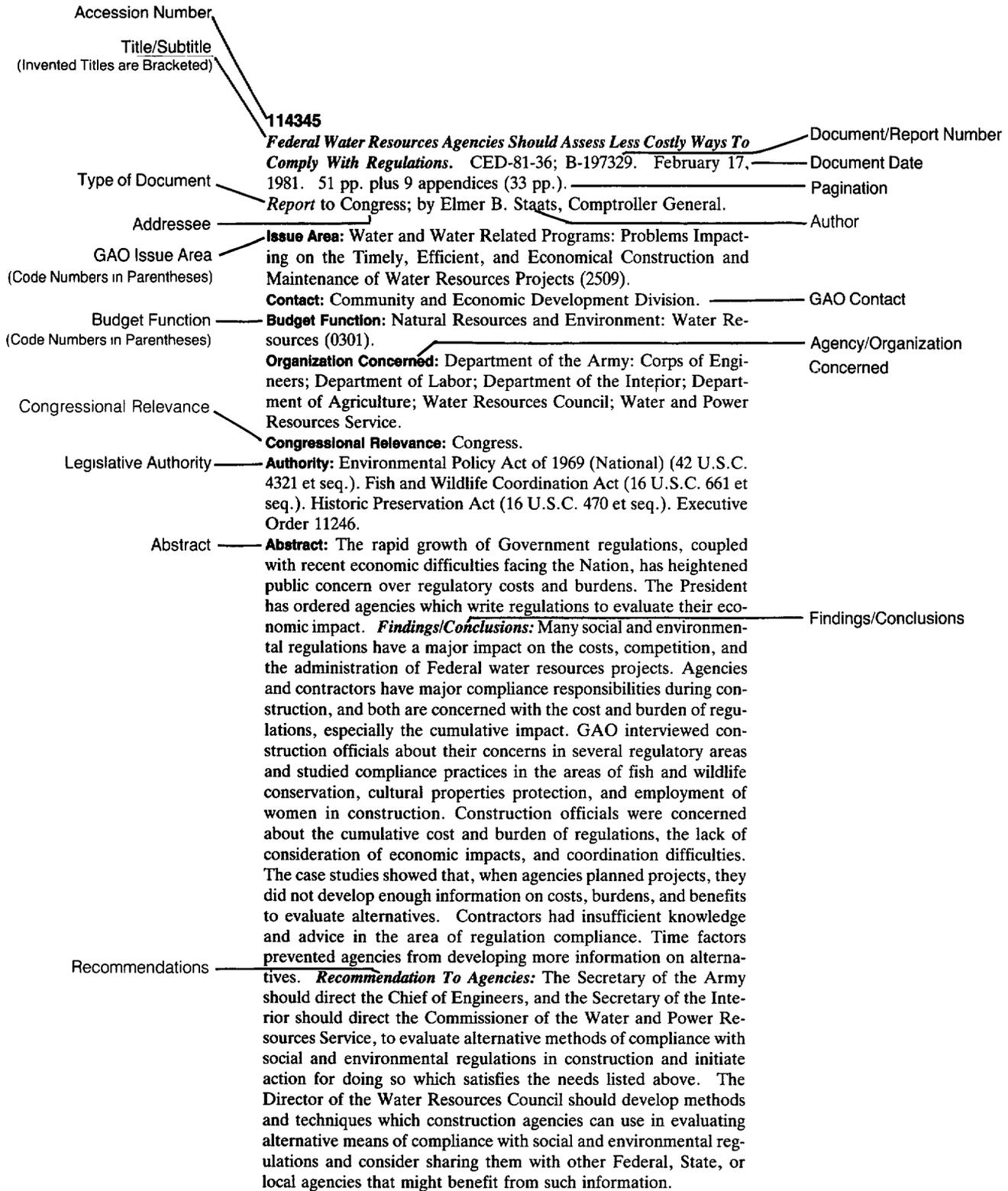
114084-114721.....	1
114747-114973.....	7
115052-115467.....	13
115548-115840.....	20
115875-116097.....	26
116098-116208.....	30
116234-116436.....	34
116480-116664.....	39
116686-117261.....	44

INDEX SECTION

Type of Index	Page
Subject.....	51
Agency/Organization.....	73
Congressional.....	81

Common abbreviations used in this publication..... inside back cover

SAMPLE CITATION



**CITATION
SECTION**

114084

[Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives]. ID-81-20; B-200438. January 6, 1981. 2 pp. plus 2 appendices (3 pp.) plus 1 enclosure (16 pp.).

Report to David A. Raymond, Acting Director, International Development Cooperation Agency: Trade and Development Program; by J. Kenneth Fasick, Director, GAO International Division.

Issue Area: International Affairs: U.S. Trade as a Development Mechanism (0634).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (0151).

Organization Concerned: International Development Cooperation Agency; Trade and Development Program; Agency for International Development; Agency for International Development: Bureau for Program and Management Services.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Foreign Affairs; House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; House Committee on Ways and Means; Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Mutual Security Act, 1954.

Abstract: GAO reviewed the International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) Trade and Development Program (TDP) to assess TDP effectiveness in achieving its dual objectives to foster development overseas and to promote U.S. exports of technology and services for development projects. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that: (1) with available data it is difficult to demonstrate the extent to which TDP has contributed to development in developing countries or to increased U.S. exports; (2) more systematic data collection and evaluation procedures are required; (3) coordination between TDP and other trade and development agencies requires strengthening; and (4) TDP personnel problems could affect program effectiveness. If TDP is to achieve its objectives, increased management attention should be focused on solving these problems. Future funding may be made contingent upon whether TDP proves that it is meeting its objectives and is operating effectively. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Director of TDP should (1) develop an effective system to routinely collect, organize, and analyze data to assess TDP activity results; (2) establish, as a part of the system above and with the assistance of the AID Bureau of Program Management and Services, an efficient and comprehensive filing/documentation system that meets all Federal requirements, so TDP officials can better monitor program activities; (3) establish closer working relationships with other U.S. development and trade agencies to better promote U.S. trade and to meet the needs of all developing countries; and (4) fill attache positions as quickly as possible and institute procedures to insure that personnel selected for professional positions will have adequate backgrounds in both trade and development.

114223

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation. CED-81-43; B-201660. January 21, 1981. 166 pp.

Report to Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs; Rep. E. (Kika) De La Garza, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture; Sen. Jesse A. Helms, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Sen. Charles H. Percy, Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Food: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (1751).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture (0350).

of Health and Human Services.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; House Committee on Foreign Affairs; Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Rep. Clement J. Zablocki; Rep. E. (Kika) De La Garza; Sen. Jesse A. Helms; Sen. Charles H. Percy.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1977.

Abstract: A compilation is presented of reports issued since 1977 on topics which are addressed by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 and related subjects. The summary was prepared to assist the members of the agriculture committees in their deliberations on renewal, modification, and extension of the Farm Bill.

114229

[Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits]. B-199418. January 30, 1981. 9 pp.

Decision re: Department of the Interior; by Milton J. Socolar, (for Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General).

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Department of the Interior; Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Authority: Sioux Indian Allotment Act (25 Stat. 888). Indian Reorganization Act (25 U.S.C. 474; 48 Stat. 987). 9 Comp. Gen. 271. 9 Comp. Gen. 371. 9 Comp. Gen. 373. 11 Comp. Gen. 469. 21 Comp. Dec. 806. A-19504 (1929). A-61511 (1935). A-96643 (1938). 29 Stat. 321. 29 Stat. 334. 45 Stat. 684.

Abstract: The Department of the Interior proposes to revise the policies and regulations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs which govern the payment of certain benefits to Sioux Indians as a result of a suit against the Department which challenged the constitutionality of the present regulations. The Department asked GAO to modify or withdraw a number of its decisions which are inconsistent with the proposed regulations. Inconsistencies arise in four areas: head of family status; double benefits prohibition; vesting rights; and timing of eligibility determinations. The benefits in question are articles of farming equipment and stock or the commuted cash value of such articles. Only Sioux Indians who are single persons over the age of 18 or heads of families are eligible. The applicant must have received an allotment of land to be eligible under two of the statutes. These regulations did not define the term head of a family. The Department has concluded that these regulations are unconstitutional in that they discriminate against women on the basis of sex. GAO concurred with the Department that changes in the regulations were necessary so that either a husband or wife could qualify as head of the family and overruled former decisions to the contrary. The Department held that the prohibition against the double benefits provision of the statutes which merged the rights of Sioux women with that of their husbands by virtue of their marital status discriminated against women. GAO concurred with that determination and overruled a prior decision insofar as it held that a formerly married Sioux woman's entitlement to Sioux benefits in her own right were exhausted when her then-husband received Sioux benefits as head of the family. The Department proposed regulations that would require all applications for benefits to be made and approved during the lifetime of the applicant. It requested GAO to withdraw or modify decisions to the contrary. GAO will defer to the Department's preferred interpretation of the statutory language and overruled GAO decisions concerning the vesting of Sioux benefits. The Department revised its general rule of determining eligibility as of the application date and requested GAO to withdraw or modify two decisions which were in conflict with this determination. The decisions were overruled to the extent that they conflicted with the proposed rule governing redetermination of eligibility.

114231

[*Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award*]. B-200608. January 30, 1981. 5 pp.

Decision re: California State University: University Foundation, Chico, CA; by Milton J. Socolar, (for Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General).

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: California State University: University Foundation, Chico, CA; Department of Agriculture: Utah State University.

Authority: 50 Comp. Gen. 246. 51 Comp. Gen. 153. 51 Comp. Gen. 161. 52 Comp. Gen. 358. 54 Comp. Gen. 896. 55 Comp. Gen. 1111. 55 Comp. Gen. 1118. 56 Comp. Gen. 976. 56 Comp. Gen. 977. B-173137(1) (1971). B-182104 (1974). B-184658 (1976). B-192008 (1979). B-196365 (1980). B-199171 (1980).

Abstract: A firm protested the award of a contract to Utah State University under a request for proposals (RFP) issued by the Department of Agriculture. The RFP solicited proposals for the training of Government employees in meat grading, inspection, and acceptance procedures. In its protest, the firm contended that the agency deviated from the evaluation criteria of the RFP, which placed primary emphasis on technical factors, by making an award at a lower cost. The record showed that, although the protester received the highest technical score, award was made to the lower-scored, lower-priced offeror. The only evidence furnished by the contracting agency to support the contracting officer's decision was the composite score sheet for all the evaluation board members, which contained no narrative commentary on the strengths and weaknesses of each proposal. GAO held that the instant record was insufficient to support the contracting officer's selection. GAO could not determine that the award was rationally founded without any factual explanation as to why the contracting officer concluded that the differences between the two technical proposals was in effect insubstantial. Accordingly, the protest was sustained. Additionally, since the Department of Agriculture has stated that it terminated its contract with the awardee for default and has resolicited its requirements, and since the protester has stated that it will accept an award under the original RFP, GAO recommends that the Department of Agriculture cancel the new RFP and award the terminated contract to the protester.

114284

[*Protest of Agency Determination To Set Aside Procurement Under Section 8(a)*]. B-201852. February 9, 1981. 2 pp.

Decision re: Space Services International Corp.; by Milton J. Socolar, General Counsel.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Space Services International Corp.; Department of the Army: Fort Jackson, SC.

Authority: Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(c)). B-199854 (1980).

Abstract: A firm protested the setting aside of a food services contract under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act. The firm contended that, since the contract is currently being performed by a non-8(a) concern and traditionally has been solicited as a small business set-aside, the agency should continue to procure these services under a small business set-aside. A contracting officer is authorized to let a contract to the Small Business Administration (SBA) upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the procuring agency and SBA. GAO does not review agency determinations to set aside procurements under section 8(a) unless there is a showing of bad faith or fraud on the part of Government officials. No such showing was made here. Accordingly, the protest was dismissed.

114317

[*Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Adminis-*

tration's Business and Industrial Loan Program]. CED-81-56; B-201890. January 30, 1981. Released February 5, 1981. 3 pp. plus 1 enclosure (13 pp.).

Report to Sen. Roger W. Jepsen; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Domestic Housing and Community Development: Effectiveness of the Nation's Comprehensive Rural Development Policy (2120).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Community and Regional Development: Area and Regional Development (0452).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Farmers Home Administration; Department of Agriculture: Office of the Inspector General.

Congressional Relevance: Sen. Roger W. Jepsen.

Authority: Rural Development Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C. 1932).

Abstract: GAO was asked to summarize the major deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's (FmHA) Business and Industrial Loan Program. GAO was also asked to base the summary on audits by GAO and the Department of Agriculture (USDA) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and internal FmHA studies. In 1977, GAO reported on loan evaluation and servicing deficiencies in the FmHA program. **Findings/Conclusions:** The review of OIG audits and FmHA internal assessments showed that many of the deficiencies identified in the 1977 report still exist. GAO believes that the continuing deficiencies in the FmHA program are the result of an imbalance between FmHA staffing levels and program activities and the failure of FmHA staff to follow or enforce program requirements. GAO believes that to correct the deficiencies: (1) a better balance will be needed between FmHA staffing and program activities; (2) loan-approving officials should be required to certify loan approval to some outside entity, such as OIG, for loans previously rejected at a lower review level; (3) FmHA needs to continue strengthening its monitoring capabilities; (4) periodic audits and congressional oversight should be carried out as needed to surface problems and ensure their correction; and (5) remedial training and, where appropriate, disciplinary action must be provided when program requirements are not followed. GAO found that FmHA was in the process of tightening program requirements for loans involving refinancing and that these new requirements should minimize differences in interpretations of FmHA requirements and result in approving sounder loans. GAO believes that if the new FmHA requirements do not achieve the desired results, FmHA should reconsider subjecting such loans to national office approval as previously suggested.

114322

[*How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing*]. GGD-81-22; B-197162. January 28, 1981. 26 pp.

Report to Donald E. Wilkinson, Governor, Farm Credit Administration; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Internal Auditing Systems: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (0251).

Contact: General Government Division.

Budget Function: Financial Management and Information Systems: Internal Audit (1103).

Organization Concerned: Farm Credit Administration; Federal Farm Credit Board; Farm Credit Administration: Office of Examination.

Authority: Farm Credit Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-181; 85 Stat. 583). FCA Reg. 8430.

Abstract: The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) is given the authority to supervise and coordinate the activities of the cooperative Farm Credit System. An evaluation was performed of the use of auditing by FCA and its support of the use of auditing within the System. **Findings/Conclusions:** Although FCA has recognized the

need for an independent internal review of its management activities, it has not done enough to encourage the development of internal audit activities throughout the System. Specifically, FCA has not: (1) provided leadership for the development of System-wide internal auditing standards; (2) furnished active, consistent support to the System's Internal Auditors Conference; and (3) consistently reported on the progress and problems of internal auditing activities in its reviews of bank operations. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Governor of FCA should augment his financial examination efforts by using external auditors to ensure that financial examination procedures are in conformance with generally accepted auditing standards. The Federal Farm Credit Board should direct the Governor of FCA to monitor the implementation of the revised internal control policy to insure that independent bank internal audit functions are maintained. The Federal Farm Credit Board should direct the Governor of FCA to require that the Office of Examination reports to a bank's Board of Directors comment on the quality of the internal auditing system. The Federal Farm Credit Board should direct the Governor of FCA to furnish active, consistent support for the FCS Internal Auditors' Conference. The Federal Farm Credit Board should direct the Governor of FCA to provide leadership to the FCS to develop a set of professional internal auditing standards which will provide a basis for a more thorough evaluation of internal audits by both FCA and bank management as well as encouraging professionalism within bank internal audit units.

114339

[Ways To Reduce Government Spending]. January 29, 1981. 9 pp. plus 3 attachments (11 pp.).

Testimony before the Senate Committee on Appropriations; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Department of Defense; Department of Agriculture; Social Security Administration; Bureau of Land Management.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Authority: S. 3026 (96th Cong.). S. 3160 (96th Cong.). S. 3246 (96th Cong.). S. 42 (96th Cong.). H. 8063 (96th Cong.).

Abstract: GAO has made both programmatic and administrative recommendations for budget savings over the past several years. There is fraud, abuse, and waste in Government. There are many things the Government could do to improve its internal controls over agency programs, collect debts owed to the Government, and take action on previous audit findings that could result in large savings to the Government. GAO has identified: (1) a case involving an alleged embezzlement of almost \$2 million in medical funds from a health care program; (2) excesses in the food stamp program; (3) internal control weaknesses in a computer system which resulted in over \$25 million erroneous benefit payments; and (4) illegal mining of coal on Federal lands. GAO has issued numerous reports recommending changes in income security programs. Some of the recommendations include: (1) termination of Social Security benefits for postsecondary students; (2) elimination of the minimum Social Security benefit provision for new beneficiaries; (3) a requirement of States to deposit Social Security taxes semi-monthly or biweekly; and (4) calculating Social Security benefits to the nearest penny. Agencies often have weak internal control systems that make it easier for fraud, waste, and abuse to occur. GAO has supported legislation which would require greater accountability by heads of agencies for the effectiveness of their organizations' internal controls. Agencies have not aggressively tried to collect amounts owed the Government after they have been identified. Present collection methods are expensive, slow, and relatively ineffective when compared to commercial practices. The collection of debts has been hampered by: (1) a lack of prompt and aggressive collection; (2) low or no interest being imposed on delinquent

accounts; and (3) inaccuracies in accounting for and reporting accounts receivable, including inadequate allowances for bad debts. Agencies also fail to act on their own auditors' findings. About 80 percent of such cases involve potential recoveries from grantees and contractors, including what they either spent for purposes not authorized by Federal laws and regulations or could not support as charged to the Government.

114345

Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations. CED-81-36; B-197329. February 17, 1981. 51 pp. plus 9 appendices (33 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs: Problems Impacting on the Timely, Efficient, and Economical Construction and Maintenance of Water Resources Projects (2509).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers; Department of Labor; Department of the Interior; Department of Agriculture; Water Resources Council; Water and Power Resources Service.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (National) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.). Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Executive Order 11246.

Abstract: The rapid growth of Government regulations, coupled with recent economic difficulties facing the Nation, has heightened public concern over regulatory costs and burdens. The President has ordered agencies which write regulations to evaluate their economic impact. **Findings/Conclusions:** Many social and environmental regulations have a major impact on the costs, competition, and the administration of Federal water resources projects. Agencies and contractors have major compliance responsibilities during construction, and both are concerned with the cost and burden of regulations, especially the cumulative impact. GAO interviewed construction officials about their concerns in several regulatory areas and studied compliance practices in the areas of fish and wildlife conservation, cultural properties protection, and employment of women in construction. Construction officials were concerned about the cumulative cost and burden of regulations, the lack of consideration of economic impacts, and coordination difficulties. The case studies showed that, when agencies planned projects, they did not develop enough information on costs, burdens, and benefits to evaluate alternatives. Contractors had insufficient knowledge and advice in the area of regulation compliance. Time factors prevented agencies from developing more information on alternatives. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of the Army should direct the Chief of Engineers, and the Secretary of the Interior should direct the Commissioner of the Water and Power Resources Service, to evaluate alternative methods of compliance with social and environmental regulations in construction and initiate action for doing so which satisfies the needs listed above. The Director of the Water Resources Council should develop methods and techniques which construction agencies can use in evaluating alternative means of compliance with social and environmental regulations and consider sharing them with other Federal, State, or local agencies that might benefit from such information.

114367

[Entitlement to Station Allowances at With-Dependent Rate]. B-196603. February 18, 1981. 2 pp.

Decision re: Station Allowances; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Department of the Army; Department of Defense.

Authority: 1 J.T.R. para. M4300-1.

Abstract: The Department of Defense asked GAO to reconsider a decision in which a member of the uniformed services, a resident of Hawaii who entered on active duty there and was assigned to duty on the Island of Oahu, but whose dependent wife remained on the Island of Maui, was denied station allowances at the with-dependent rate. This conclusion was based on the ground that the dependent's presence in the vicinity of the duty station was not related to the member's assignment. Reliance on that rule was not correct since the member, who was stationed in Hawaii, was called to extended active duty when a resident of Hawaii. In such circumstances, the cost-of-living allowance at the with-dependent rate may be paid if the member's dependents live in the vicinity of the duty station. The original decision in this case was overruled.

114416

Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations. CED-81-34; B-201904. February 20, 1981. 30 pp. plus 4 appendices (11 pp.). Report to Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs: Effectiveness of Arrangements for Addressing National, Regional, and State Water Resources Problems (2512).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Delaware River Basin Commission; Susquehanna River Basin Commission; Department of the Interior.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Clean Water Act of 1977. Water Resources Planning Act. P.L. 87-328.

Abstract: A review was undertaken of the two existing Federal-interstate compact commissions, the Delaware and Susquehanna River Basins Commissions, to evaluate their effectiveness in dealing with water problems. Federal-interstate compacts are formal agreements between two or more States and the United States to promote effective basinwide water resources management. They reflect a significant departure from traditional compacts in that: (1) the United States is a signatory party with the States, and (2) extremely broad powers are granted to the compact commissions. The commissions are responsible for multipurpose planning, management, and development of the river basins' resources. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that, although the commissions are currently encountering problems, including internal disagreements over their roles and funding, they contribute to consistency in water resources management throughout their respective basins and provide each basin State with a voice on interstate matters. The commissions can act in some cases when a member party cannot. The commissions are attempting to solve complex, controversial issues such as water allocation and adequate water supplies. Such issues affect a vital need of member parties. While no easy solutions exist to these problems, the commissions are working toward meeting the basins' water needs. Their progress has been slow, but GAO believes that the States rate high marks for initiating the compact arrangement and committing themselves to working through a regional river basin commission. Additionally, GAO believes that the future effectiveness of the intergovernmental commissions depends on all parties' commitment to support and fully participate in it even at the cost of occasionally sacrificing their individual prerogatives.

114477

[Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries]. February 18, 1981. 8 pp. plus 1 appendix (2 pp.).

Testimony before the Quadrennial Pay Commission Task Force, House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Authority: Executive Salary Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act. Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

Abstract: One of the more serious problems facing Government today is the inadequate salary levels for top Federal officials and the depressing effect this has on the pay rates for the entire Federal management structure. Top Federal officials, including members of Congress, have been making financial sacrifices for many years. The Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries has made salary recommendations to improve the pay situation including: (1) permitting an automatic pay adjustment; (2) enacting legislation to permit reimbursement for relocation costs; (3) granting a special expense allowance to members of Congress to cover the actual costs related both to the need to maintain dual residences and to cover the expenses of representing their constituents; (4) establishing a commission to resolve the problems inherent in the complex total compensation system for Federal employees; and (5) providing for a biennial review of executive, legislative, and judicial salaries. Pay raises provided to members of Congress, Federal judges, and top Federal executives have routinely been reduced or denied. These officials have suffered large losses in purchasing power, which has resulted in severe retention problems. Little incentive exists for Federal executives to seek positions of greater authority and responsibility. Low salaries cause recruitment problems. Many Federal executives have chosen to retire rather than to continue working at frozen pay levels. This incentive to retire is intensified by the regular cost-of-living adjustments that retirees receive. The compensation system of the newly created Senior Executive Service (SES) is severely limited. Virtually all SES members are paid the same rate despite major differences in their responsibilities. SES bonuses have been reduced. A major factor causing pay compression is the informal link between congressional, executive, and judicial salaries. Executive and judicial pay is adversely affected when Congress has been unwilling to increase its own pay. GAO believes that regular adjustments to pay are more acceptable to the public than large jumps every 4 years and, therefore, have recommended that Congress allow annual adjustments to take effect as the law provides.

114499

American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws. ID-81-29; B-201988. February 27, 1981. 29 pp. plus 3 appendices (10 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: International Affairs: U.S. Advantage in Trade and Technology (0608); Tax Policy: Impact of Tax Provisions on Economic Stabilization and Growth (1503).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: General Government: Central Fiscal Operations (0803).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Treasury.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-615). Tax Reform Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-455).

Abstract: The deficit in the U.S. balance of trade has been the focus

of major initiatives to improve Government export promotion programs and to identify and correct Government disincentives to exports. To adequately promote and service U.S. products and operations in foreign countries, U.S. companies employ a large force of U.S. citizens abroad. There is widespread concern that tax provisions are proving a disincentive to the employment of U.S. citizens abroad and, therefore, are adversely affecting exports. **Findings/Conclusions:** A GAO survey of a group of major U.S. companies having substantial operations abroad revealed that U.S. taxes were an important factor in reducing the number of Americans employed overseas. The tax laws do not fully relieve the companies' employees from taxes on income reflecting the excessive costs of living and working abroad. Companies generally reimburse overseas employees for their additional tax burden, making Americans more costly than citizens of competing countries, who are generally not taxed by their home countries. The complexity of the new tax laws makes compliance difficult and expensive. The congressional intent in passing the Foreign Earned Income Act was to create greater equity between people working abroad and at home and to provide benefits for the U.S. economy by encouraging Americans to work in hardship areas. In practice, the law falls far short of its goal of providing equity and runs counter to the general goal of simplifying U.S. tax returns. The deductions for cost of living, housing, schooling expenses, and home leave transportation do not appear to reduce income earned abroad by the actual costs of these items. The Act fails to consider other costs, the most significant of which is the tax on the tax reimbursement designed to compensate employees for the excess taxes, both U.S. and foreign, that are incurred as a result of working overseas. **Recommendation To Congress:** Congress should consider placing Americans working abroad on an income tax basis comparable with that of citizens of competitor countries who generally are not taxed on their foreign earned income, because (1) present U.S. tax provisions are widely regarded as discouraging employment of U.S. citizens abroad; (2) present tax provisions have reportedly made Americans relatively more expensive than competing third-country nationals, thereby reducing their share of employment abroad by major U.S. companies; and (3) Americans retained abroad by major companies are generally reimbursed for their higher taxes, adding to the companies' operating costs and making them less competitive.

114519

[*Structure of American Agriculture*]. March 2, 1981. 8 pp. plus 2 attachments (2 pp.).

Testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture: Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee; by Brian P. Crowley, Associate Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture: Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee.

Abstract: Significant changes have occurred in American agriculture during the last 3 decades. The basic trend has been one of an increasing concentration of farms as well as supporting facilities. There has also been a drastic reduction in the number of farms, people living on farms, and a decline in rural vitality. It is estimated that less than one-half of all farmland is owned by the farm operator and that 75 percent of those who own farmland are not actual farm operators. These changes take on greater importance when viewed in the context of agriculture's larger role in U.S. and world economies. The United States depends on the agricultural community for food production and for farm and off-farm employment. It exports the produce from one out of every three harvested acres, making it a contributor to balancing the trade deficit. Without adequate safeguards, the U.S. economy can be significantly affected by the uncertainty of other nations' agricultural demands. Three basic

pressures have contributed to the concentration and specialization in the farm sector and the growth of new farm characteristics including: (1) the cost-price squeeze; (2) the technology treadmill; and (3) Government programs. Since World War II, general inflation and rising costs of farm inputs have continually narrowed profit margins per unit of output. To maintain income, the surviving farmer had to concentrate his efforts on a smaller scale. In the 1970's, even the most aggressive farmers were feeling economic pressures. Because productivity per acre leveled off, future production increases to farm expansion have been limited. Farmers made use of technological breakthroughs in an attempt to maintain income. Costly equipment led to specialization by the farmers who could not afford to buy all of the equipment necessary for a general farm operation. Government programs, policies, and regulations have had structural implications which have not always been evident. Government programs have been keyed to production. Therefore, most of the benefits have been derived by a small number of large farms which produce most of the commodities. Some of these issues are considered in setting policy today. Economics, social soundness, environment, and politics should have overlapping roles in the process of determining farm policy.

114588

Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs. PAD-81-07; B-200981. March 3, 1981. 45 pp. plus 2 appendices (108 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs: Effective Water Conservation and Reuse Programs (2504); Economic Analysis of Alternative Program Approaches: Other Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (4051).

Contact: Program Analysis Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Interior; Water and Power Resources Service.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Reclamation Act. Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-251). Desert Land Act. Carey Act (Irrigation). Fact Finders Act (Reclamation Projects) (43 Stat. 703). Reclamation Extension Act. Reclamation Project Act of 1939. Omnibus Adjustment Act (Irrigation Projects) (44 Stat. 636). H.R. 4127 (96th Cong.). H.R. 4135 (96th Cong.). S. 1599 (96th Cong.). *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 22 U.S. 1 (1824).

Abstract: The Water and Power Resources Service (WPRS) is responsible for most Federal irrigation projects and charges beneficiaries for the use of water. GAO reviewed several WPRS projects under construction to determine: (1) what charges will be made for the water; (2) to what extent the charges will cover the costs to the Federal Government for providing the water; and (3) whether farmers could pay more for the water without impairing their operations or seriously damaging their profits. **Findings/Conclusions:** Legislation originally stipulated that the charges for Federal water should return all the costs of building the irrigation projects; however, subsequent laws have not required certain beneficiaries to repay their share in full. WPRS fixes a price for its irrigation water according to the farmer's ability to pay for the water, which is the amount left over from an average farmer's gross income after deducting all production costs. This amount is much less than the Federal Government's cost of producing the water. A GAO economic analysis indicated that charging full cost for the water at a 7.5 percent interest level would be too expensive for farmers to afford Federal water. GAO found that charging a full-cost price without the interest charge, called the interest-subsidy price, would lower the cost of irrigated agriculture and increase yield enough so that farmers could probably increase their net income by buying Federal water. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of the

Interior should direct the Commissioner of WPRS to develop and include the following economic analyses in their documents prepared as support for Congress during the authorization and appropriation process (1) estimates of the Federal Government's full cost of producing irrigation water, including an interest rate that reflected the then-current cost of money borrowed by the Federal Government. To place this cost in perspective, it should be presented as an annual figure on an acre-foot and irrigated acre basis; (2) estimates of only the yield increases expected for the acres that will receive Federal water. This will allow Congress and other decisionmakers to compare the gains in net income from the WPRS farm budget approach to the gains directly attributable to the application of more irrigation water; and (3) estimates of the change in net income on the acres to receive Federal water at full cost. This comparison of costs and gross income changes because of irrigation will show policy makers the direct economic value of producing more irrigation water.

114634

[Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs]. CED-81-81; B-202394. March 9, 1981. Released March 13, 1981. 19 pp.

Report to Rep. Carl D. Perkins, Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Improving Integrity and Effectiveness in Child Nutrition Programs (1723).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (0604).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Office of the Inspector General; Food and Nutrition Service.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Education and Labor; Rep. Carl D. Perkins.

Abstract: GAO was asked to analyze a recent joint report issued by the Department of Agriculture's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and Food and Nutrition Service on fraud and abuse in child nutrition programs. Specifically, GAO reviewed the school lunch program. The purpose of the review was to verify some of the OIG findings and dollar projections since the Food and Nutrition Service disputed their validity. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that the great variability in the results of school feeding programs at different locations and times makes projections of the dollar impact of deficiency findings very difficult. GAO believes that the dollar impact amounts discussed in the joint report should be used with caution. Nevertheless, the OIG review has highlighted very serious and extensive problems about the integrity of school feeding programs. Although GAO does not agree with OIG in every instance, GAO believes that these problems represent program abuse with significant dollar impacts, particularly when viewed from a total school-year basis and not just the 1-month basis used in the report.

114650

[GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program]. March 19, 1981. 6 pp. Testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture: Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition Subcommittee; by Brian P. Crowley, Associate Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture: Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition Subcommittee.

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1977.

Abstract: The President has proposed eliminating the duplication

between food stamp and school lunch subsidies. GAO agrees that substantial savings might be possible by eliminating this duplication. Further overlaps and potential savings are available regarding the summer food service, child care feeding, free special milk, and breakfast programs. A 1978 GAO report recommended that the Department of Agriculture study the administrative feasibility of considering child-feeding benefits when determining food stamp eligibility and benefits. Another area of potential savings discussed in that report was the use of individualized food stamp allotments. Because the uniform allotment amounts are based on the needs of an average family, the combination of free food stamps and a reasonable investment of household funds could enable some recipients to receive benefits above their food plan costs and others not enough. GAO recognized that higher administrative costs might be involved and recommended that demonstration projects be established to evaluate the increased administrative cost and error, if any, that would result. The President has proposed calculating eligibility on the basis of household income in the prior period. This retrospective accounting uses actual rather than estimated income information for making benefit determinations; however, it could result in a household receiving benefits after it no longer needs them. In 1977, GAO estimated that the Government was losing over half a billion dollars annually because of errors, misrepresentations, and suspected fraud by recipients and local food stamp offices. Progress is being made in improving controls over domestic food assistance programs. Those responsible for administering the work requirements of the Food Stamp Program seemed to regard them as administrative paperwork rather than as a tool for reducing the Program's size. GAO is currently completing an assessment of the first year's operation of the demonstration project on workfare and will recommend changes to make operation of the concept more effective.

114721

U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years. ID-81-19; B-202371. March 16, 1981. 53 pp. plus 8 appendices (50 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: International Affairs: Impact of Economic Assistance (0603); Food: Effectiveness of Federal Efforts To Promote International Food and Agriculture Development Assistance (1730).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (0151).

Organization Concerned: Arab Republic of Egypt; Agency for International Development; Department of State; Department of the Treasury; Consortium for International Development.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-384). International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975.

Abstract: Agriculture has traditionally been a mainstay of the Egyptian economy. In 1975, the Agency for International Development (AID) undertook a high-level development effort aimed at helping the government of Egypt increase agricultural production. The high level of U.S. assistance to Egypt is based on the belief that President Sadat's peace initiatives are crucial and that his effort will be supported and enhanced by a strong and growing economy that is able to meet the Egyptian people's basic needs and expectations for a better life. To assess the progress of the Egyptian agricultural assistance program and identify how program impact could be improved, GAO undertook a review of the assistance that the United States has provided to Egyptian agriculture since 1975. **Findings/Conclusions:** Although AID has committed more than \$357 million to projects aimed at increasing food and agricultural production in Egypt, only \$61.8 million of these funds has been spent,

and the impact of the projects on Egyptian agriculture has been negligible. Problems in project implementation which have caused slow progress include: contracting delays; insufficient Egyptian support; inadequate AID monitoring; and the lack of staff and expertise of some U.S. contractors, including universities. Even with speedy project implementation, the program's impact will be limited unless policy changes, which provide an environment for agricultural development, are undertaken and unless more attention is given to developing an extension service capable of delivering the technology now being developed. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Administrator of AID should require that the developmental strategy for future U.S. agricultural assistance to Egypt be revamped to include a concentrated, organized effort to develop a method for effectively transferring technology to the Egyptian farmer. The Administrator of AID should initiate actions to reassess the optimal degree of U.S. university involvement in U.S. agricultural development programs in Egypt. In making this assessment, consideration should be given to the problems affecting current university performance and the universities' willingness and ability to alleviate those problems in assisting in future projects. GAO further recommends that AID, in establishing future levels of project assistance to the agricultural sector, thoroughly consider whether the Egyptian ministries responsible for project implementation have the ability to effectively absorb the additional assistance programmed. The Administrator of AID should take action to cause programmers of future development projects, particularly agricultural projects in Egypt, to fully use and consider AID's extensive experience and all available information in designing those projects. This effort should be directed to developing ways to minimize the costs of potential implementation problems. The Administrator of AID should work with the Egyptian government to establish the necessary authorities and procedures to insure the timely processing of AID-financed commodities through Egyptian customs. The Administrator of AID should (1) clearly define AID project officers' monitoring responsibilities, including relations with U.S. contractors and Egyptian officials and periodic visits to project sites; (2) clearly assign responsibility for coordinating with other donors on specific projects; (3) assist Egyptian ministries in understanding and applying established U.S. procedures and regulations which affect project implementation. The Administrator of AID should require that a formal understanding be reached and incorporated into future Commodity Import Program agreements, thereby outlining Egyptian Government plans to address agricultural and other economic policy concerns and assess the effects of U.S.-financed imports on local producers and on Egyptian development.

114747

[*Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities*]. March 18, 1981. 13 pp.

Testimony before the Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Rural Electrification Administration; Farmers Home Administration.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

Abstract: GAO provided information on the results of some of its reviews concerning Department of Agriculture activities and related presidential budget proposals including: the Dairy Price-Support Program, the subject of parity as a tool for formulating and evaluating agricultural policy, the suspension of grain sales to Russia, the Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program, the need for railroads to make better use of their freight cars, and changes in user charges to fund special benefit services. GAO is evaluating the nationwide cooperative extension system. GAO also reported on the need for

centralized control in the National Plant Germplasm System; the need for better data on which to base commodity purchases and donations; the status of corrective actions taken on past recommendations contained in past reports dealing with fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in several food assistance programs; the status of the Food for Development Program; the status of the concessional food sales program; and improvements needed in the expanded food and nutrition program. GAO is reviewing the Resource Conservation Program to assess whether program activities could be carried out under other Federal programs or by other delivery systems. GAO reported on cost sharing for future water resource projects, the financing of the Rural Electrification Administration, the Farmers Home Administration's direct lending activities, and the use of alcohol as a motor vehicle fuel.

114750

Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development. ID-81-33. March 27, 1981. 14 pp.

Staff Study by Frank C. Conahan, Director, GAO International Division.

Issue Area: Food: Effectiveness of Federal Efforts To Promote International Food and Agriculture Development Assistance (1730).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: International Affairs: International Financial Programs (0155).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Treasury; Department of State; Department of Agriculture; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; United Nations: International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Abstract: The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established as a specialized agency of the United Nations to mobilize an additional \$1 billion to attack the problem of world hunger. Contributions to IFAD were to be equitably shared by countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and by countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. IFAD is expected to commit its available funds by mid-1981 and is seeking a replenishment to continue its operations. The two groups of donors have been unable to reach an agreement on equitable burden sharing. **Findings/Conclusions:** IFAD operations have been consistent with its Articles of Agreement and U.S. objectives. Some concern was expressed initially regarding duplication of work of existing multilateral development institutions, thereby becoming another international lending bureaucracy. The Articles provided assurance that this would not occur. To avoid duplication, IFAD has entered into cooperative agreements with several international institutions. These cooperative agreements permit IFAD to draw upon the services and experienced staffs of the organizations to assist in the identification, preparation, and administration of its agricultural project loans. The size of the IFAD staff was originally planned to remain small, with only 25 to 30 professionals. The staff has grown considerably and now exceeds this amount significantly. Congress has expressed concern over the excessive growth resulting from the project cycle involved. Each project goes through four basic stages: (1) identification; (2) preparation; (3) appraisal; and (4) implementation and supervision. IFAD officials indicated that the staff would probably continue to grow at a modest rate as the IFAD loan and grant portfolio grows. IFAD operates with multilateral development banks (MDB), and the Department of the Treasury expects IFAD projects to do well under MDB supervision. Officials of other agencies feel it is too soon to venture an opinion on the outcome of IFAD projects.

114764

Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess. CED-81-65; B-202302. March 30, 1981. 32 pp. plus 9 appendices (42 pp.).

Report to Rep. Les AuCoin, Chairman, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Ad Hoc Select Subcommittee on Maritime Education and Training; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: International Affairs: Monetary Issues, International Investment, and Other Capital Flows (0606); Food: Federal Government Food Production System (1711).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Other Natural Resources (0306).

Organization Concerned: Department of Commerce; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; National Marine Fisheries Service; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Commerce: Office of Foreign Investment in the United States; Bureau of the Census.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Ad Hoc Select Subcommittee on Maritime Education and Training; Rep. Les AuCoin.

Authority: American Fisheries Promotion Act (P.L. 96-561). Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

Abstract: Recent increases in foreign investment in the U.S. seafood processing industry have caused concern among industry and public officials that U.S. owners and managers are losing control of the industry. They fear that foreign investors may unduly influence U.S. production, marketing, pricing, and fisheries development. GAO studied the extent and nature of foreign investment and its impact on the seafood processing industry. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO identified 61 U.S. seafood processing firms with foreign ownership, and 27 seafood processing firms which had loans from foreign sources. Federal and State Government information on the extent of foreign investment in seafood processors is incomplete. Data classification procedures, consolidated reporting practices, and filing exemptions prevent a complete and accurate disclosure of foreign ownership in a specific industry such as seafood processing. The Commerce Department office with primary responsibility for analyzing the effects of foreign investment has not studied the seafood processing industry because it considers it to be a minor industry. Most of the States covered by the review did not require firms doing business in their States to disclose foreign investment. GAO found no consensus on the effects of foreign investment on seafood processors. Many respondents to a GAO questionnaire were reluctant to answer certain questions or said they had no basis to judge the impact of foreign investment. GAO noted that: (1) a high percentage of foreign investment originates from relatively few companies within one country, Japan; (2) foreign investors may use a variety of indirect investment methods to gain control of seafood processors; (3) the percentage of the industry's total output by processors with foreign investment is unknown; (4) foreign representatives are sometimes on the boards of directors of U.S. seafood processors; and (5) foreign investors may specify certain provisions in loan agreements with U.S. processors.

114766

What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? PAD-81-21; B-115398. March 3, 1981. 5 pp. plus 3 appendices (34 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Program and Budget Information for Congressional Use (3400).

Contact: Program Analysis Division.

Budget Function: General Government (0800).

Organization Concerned: Office of Management and Budget; Executive Office of the President.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980. Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. *Goldberg v. Kelly*, 397 U.S. 254 (1970). *Bennett v. Butts*, 386 F. Supp. 10 (D. Minn. 1974).

Abstract: To assist Congress in its effort to find ways to reduce the budget, GAO offers seven basic approaches to controlling that portion of the budget consisting of entitlements and indexed spending. These approaches include: (1) eliminating a program altogether; (2) limiting the indexing of program benefits; (3) tightening eligibility criteria to target available funds to the most needy; (4) reducing the level of benefits; (5) placing a cap on the program's total spending; (6) limiting spending to amounts annually appropriated; and (7) improving the efficiency with which a program is administered. There are three approaches for altering the present practice of automatic, full indexing utilizing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) that GAO believes merit early consideration as part of the congressional action on spending reductions. The first approach would give the President and Congress the discretion to modify the amount of the index through the budget process. Authorizing the President to use differential rates of indexation at different benefit levels would overcome the problem of adversely affecting the lives of the truly needy. The second approach would limit the adjustment to the level of the average increase in worker pay or the CPI, whichever is less. This alternative moves away from the exclusive use of a price index and would have wage earners and entitlement recipients share equally in the burdens imposed by falling real incomes. The third approach would substitute for the present CPI an index judged more efficient in measuring changes in the cost of living of those receiving entitlements or make adjustments in the index to compensate for its alleged statistical deficiencies. Despite specific drawbacks, any of these three indexing options would enable Congress to gain increasing control over the growth of this segment of the budget. GAO believes the first option is preferable because it permits the President to recommend and Congress to consider the cost of living increases as part of the budget process. These three approaches would not apply to any of the entitlement programs that are not indexed.

114823

[S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981]. April 1, 1981. 6 pp. plus 1 attachment (1 p.).

Testimony before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs: Civil Service and General Services Subcommittee; by Clifford I. Gould, Director, GAO Federal Personnel and Compensation Division.

Contact: Federal Personnel and Compensation Division.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs: Civil Service and General Services Subcommittee.

Authority: S. 6610 (97th Cong.). S. 677 (97th Cong.).

Abstract: Under present law, all civil service annuities are adjusted semiannually by the full percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index. Under S. 677, retirees and survivors age 65 and over would continue to receive full, semiannual adjustments; however, those retirees and survivors under age 65 would receive adjustments only once a year. GAO believes that the proposed legislation would reduce the retirement system's costs considerably. GAO believes, however, that retaining semiannual annuity adjustments for disability retirees is inconsistent with the recently enacted annual adjustment process for Federal employees with job-related disabilities. GAO also believes that, while further study may be needed to assess the impact of applying similar changes to the military retirement system, limiting such a major policy change only to civilian retirees is inappropriate. GAO believes that full, once-a-year adjustments to all Federal retirement programs would be preferable because: (1) all retirees and survivors would be treated

equally; (2) the adjustment provisions would be consistent with both the Federal workers' compensation and social security programs; and (3) the provisions would be more consistent with prevailing non-Federal practices.

114829

Number of Undocumented Aliens Residing in the United States Unknown. GGD-81-56; B-125051. April 6, 1981. 4 pp. plus 1 appendix (3 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (0551).

Contact: General Government Division.

Budget Function: Administration of Justice: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (0751).

Organization Concerned: Department of Justice; Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: P.L. 95-412.

Abstract: A reliable estimate of the number of undocumented aliens residing in the United States is not available and is unlikely in the immediate future. The size of the undocumented alien population will be an important consideration for Congress in reviewing the findings and recommendations of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Legislators may wish to weigh the desirability and feasibility of any proposed actions on a best and worst case basis. What may seem right premised on an undocumented alien population of 1 or 2 million could be inappropriate if this population was actually 10 million or more.

114830

Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs. GGD-81-31; B-201283. April 3, 1981. 30 pp. plus 2 appendices (11 pp.).

Report to Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor, District of Columbia; by William J. Anderson, Director, GAO General Government Division.

Issue Area: Food: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (1751).

Contact: General Government Division.

Budget Function: General Purpose Fiscal Assistance: Other General Purpose Fiscal Assistance (0852).

Organization Concerned: District of Columbia: Department of Housing and Community Development; District of Columbia: Department of Human Services; Department of Agriculture; District of Columbia; District of Columbia: Office of Fair Hearings.

Authority: District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (P.L. 93-198; 87 Stat. 774). Food Stamp Act of 1964 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

Abstract: GAO studied collection procedures for amounts owed to the District of Columbia by food stamp vendors for cash and food stamp shortages and by recipients who were overissued stamps.

Findings/Conclusions: The District has collected a minimal amount due from food stamp vendors and recipients. Inadequate collection efforts, lack of systems for identifying improper issuances and for monitoring collection efforts, and poor controls over recipient participation cards contributed to the problem. As a result, District and Department of Agriculture costs were unnecessarily increased. The District was not claiming all reimbursable costs incurred in administering the program. Amounts owed by recipients may be written off as uncollectible after required collection efforts have been exhausted. There are no criteria, however, to provide guidance concerning maximum timeframes within which various processing steps should be accomplished, and there is no reporting system to monitor the progress of claims processing or highlight

problem claims. The District has not identified and attempted to collect overissuances resulting from duplicate redemptions or from redemptions of expired, altered, and unsigned participation cards. The District's participation card system does not provide control over the cards, results in increased costs, and does not safeguard the cards to prevent unauthorized use. Transaction cards which have been returned by vendors were improperly filed and stored without adequate physical control to prevent reintroducing the cards into the system. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Mayor should instruct the Director of the Department of Human Services (DHS) to execute food stamp contracts with all vendors and obtain documentation that vendors have secured insurance and bonding coverage required by their contracts. The Mayor should require the Director of DHS to revise the filing system for transacted cards so that they are accessible by serial or case number and provide secured storage to prevent their reintroduction into the system. The Mayor should instruct the Director of DHS to require that the proposed computerized report on claims be modified to show the status of each claim, the length of time the claim was in each status, and whether the claim was progressing in accordance with established timeframes. The Mayor should instruct the Director of DHS to expand collection efforts for large outstanding amounts to include personal contacts with recipients who do not respond to inquiries concerning food stamp overissuances or do not execute or comply with repayment agreements. The Mayor should require the Director of DHS to assure that the Office of Fair Hearings expedites food stamp fraud hearings and reports on the status of all food stamp fraud cases until the backlog has been eliminated. The Mayor should require the Director of DHS to establish a system to sample redeemed participation cards to evaluate the extent of compliance with program requirements concerning expired, altered, and unsigned cards. As appropriate, redemption of expired, altered, and unsigned cards should be considered as unauthorized issuances for which issuers are liable for the value of the stamps and any fees paid. The Mayor should require the Director of DHS to reemphasize to issuers and personnel working in the Food Stamp Program the importance of assuring that participation cards presented for redemption have not expired, have not been altered, and have been signed by eligible recipients. The Mayor should require the Director of DHS to devise a system that will insure that all voided cards are rendered unusable, are appropriately recorded, and are destroyed within established timeframes. The Mayor should instruct the Directors of DHS and the Department of Housing and Community Services (DHCD) to finalize the agreement under which DHCD issues food stamps at its locations to enable DHS to recover reimbursable administrative costs from the Department of Agriculture. The Mayor should require the Director of DHS to establish a system to record and control serial numbers of participation cards received, distributed, and used. The Mayor should instruct the Director of DHS to establish a procedure to submit claims for unpaid shortages to vendor insurance companies where appropriate. The Mayor should instruct the Director of DHS to include offsetting agency food stamp shortages against moneys due that agency by DHS for operating such outlets. The Mayor should instruct the Director of DHS to establish a policy and procedures for initiating and settling claims for food stamp shortages incurred at District agency issuing outlets. The Mayor should instruct the Director of DHS to terminate the vendor's participation in the program after taking steps to minimize impact on food stamp recipients served by the vendor if he is unable to reach such agreements with a private vendor within a reasonable period of time. The Mayor should instruct the Director of DHS to establish maximum time frames within which certain claim processing steps must be accomplished. The Mayor should instruct the Director of DHS to investigate all shortages and institute recovery actions when District employees are determined responsible. The Mayor should instruct the Director of DHS to adopt a policy to consistently offset shortages against transaction fees earned by the

vendors. The Mayor should require the Director of DHS to remind issuers that they are liable and will not be paid fees for improper issuances. The Mayor should require the Director of Department of Human Services to establish controls over unused cards in the hands of the computer operators.

114851

[*Claim for Temporary Duty Travel Expenses*]. B-198930. April 6, 1981. 5 pp.

Decision re: Frederick A. Kalhammer; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development; Department of State.

Authority: Travel Expense Act of 1949 (5 U.S.C. 5702 et seq.; 63 Stat. 166). 56 Comp. Gen. 1015. Executive Order 10970. Executive Order 11294. Dep't of State S.R. §072.1. Dep't of State S.R. §072.31. Dep't of State S.R. §073.2. Dep't of State S.R. §074.3.

Abstract: An employee of the Agency for International Development appealed a Claims Division settlement which denied his claim for additional actual expense reimbursement incident to his temporary duty in Zaire. While he was on the temporary duty, the State Department reduced the reimbursement rate for Zaire. His contention was that, since State erroneously reduced the rate while he was on temporary assignment, GAO should direct State to rectify the error and restore his reimbursement rate to its correct level. The reduction in rates resulted from deficient information provided to State. Upon receipt of correct information, State increased the per diem rate in Zaire. The State Department acknowledged that no reduction in the per diem rate would have been made during the employee's temporary duty had it been notified of the rise in the cost of living in Zaire. In this regard, the Department of State is required to review all civilian price schedules received. The State Department denied the employee's claim for additional reimbursement on the ground that GAO prohibits retroactive increases in allowances. Since the downward adjustment in the per diem rate occurred through an administrative error on the part of the State Department, an exception to the rule which prohibits retroactive increases in allowances may be permitted in this case. The employee's supplemental travel voucher for reimbursement of additional actual subsistence expenses may be certified for payment on the basis of the previously applicable reimbursement rates in Zaire.

114867

[*GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program*]. April 2, 1981. 15 pp. plus 1 appendix (29 pp.).

Testimony before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1977.

Abstract: There are 13 major Federal domestic programs that provide food-related assistance to needy Americans. The large and accelerating costs of the programs and their piecemeal authorization and administration point to a need to examine the programs' interrelationships and effectiveness. Substantial savings would be possible by eliminating the overlap between the food stamp and school lunch subsidies. Some low-income families participate simultaneously in as many as six different Federal programs providing food assistance. This multiple participation is sanctioned in the legislation authorizing most food programs. Some needy households could receive more in food benefits than the average amounts

American families of comparable size spend for food. Alternative approaches could be used to eliminate these overlapping benefits using offsets in either the food stamp or school lunch programs. The legislation and regulations governing the various Federal food assistance programs contain major differences in basic eligibility criteria and procedures. Potential savings could be gained by the use of individualized food stamp benefits. The Department of Agriculture has not taken any action on a GAO recommendation to establish demonstration projects to evaluate the increased administrative cost and error, if any, that would result from an individualized system of food stamp allotments. To deal with fraud and over-issuances, the Food Stamp Act of 1977 should be revised to permit longer disqualification periods for recipients administratively found guilty of fraud and permit States to retain a portion of all over-issuances recovered instead of only those involving recipient fraud recoveries as is now the case. For fiscal year 1980, households containing a striker received about \$37 million in food coupons. The use of photo identification cards and calculating eligibility on the basis of income in a prior period would be the preferred new administrative procedures. GAO advocated improved program management of the program's workfare requirement. Some of the categories of recipients who are exempted from the program's workfare participation could be eliminated, the time allowed for a job search shortened, and sanctions for workfare noncompliance strengthened. Delays in modifying obvious program defects should not be allowed to continue.

114875

[*Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants*]. CED-81-82; B-202425. March 11, 1981. Released April 7, 1981. 4 pp.

Report to Sen. Roger W. Jepsen; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Need for Improvements in Commodity Grading Efforts (1720).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (0352).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Food Safety and Quality Service: Poultry and Dairy Quality Division.

Congressional Relevance: Sen. Roger W. Jepsen.

Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. OMB Circular A-25.

Abstract: GAO reviewed the Department of Agriculture's justification for a 40-percent increase in hourly fees for voluntary poultry and egg grading services. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that the increase in the hourly fee, which was the first increase since 1977, was needed because of: (1) an earlier Food Safety and Quality Service decision not to increase the fee to cover a projected loss of \$510,000 in fiscal year 1980; (2) an underestimate of about \$440,000 in the net loss that the program would incur in fiscal year 1980; and (3) large increases in fiscal year 1981 costs due to an upgrading of poultry and egg graders, a Federal pay raise, and increases in travel-related costs for relief graders. In addition, GAO found that the hourly rates charged for most other commodity grading services either have been increased recently or are in the process of being increased. In light of the increases in program costs since 1977, the Department of Agriculture was justified in increasing the hourly fee charged for poultry and egg grading.

114878

[*Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh*]. ID-81-26; B-202490. March 31, 1981. Released April 7, 1981. 36 pp. plus 1 appendix (2 pp.).

Report to Sen. Charles H. Percy, Chairman, Senate Committee on

Foreign Relations; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: International Affairs: Improvement of the Impact of U.S. Development Assistance Through More Efficient and Economical Administration and Management (0630); Food: Effectiveness of Federal Efforts To Maintain Strong U.S. Agricultural Commercial Exports (1731).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (0151).

Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development; World Bank.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Sen. Charles H. Percy.

Abstract: The Agency for International Development (AID) has undertaken a project to improve the supply and distribution of fertilizer in Bangladesh. The aim of the project is to help Bangladesh meet its goal of achieving foodgrain self-sufficiency by 1985. GAO reviewed project planning and implementation. **Findings/Conclusions:** Some progress has been made to improve fertilizer distribution and use, but the project has not achieved its goal of an annual 15-percent increase in fertilizer sales. Fertilizer imports have not been adequately planned and coordinated with domestic fertilizer production and storage capacity. The project's new marketing system has made limited progress in improving farmer access and reducing distribution costs. Construction of storage facilities is significantly behind schedule, and those warehouses which have been built are fewer and smaller than planned. Plans to provide bulk-handling facilities have not been adequately planned. Plans by AID to purchase portable bagging machines for bulk fertilizer imports may duplicate similar efforts planned by another agency. Current fertilizer imports are not sufficient to justify the machines. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Administrator of AID should assist and encourage the Government of Bangladesh to: (1) employ a more systematic approach for planning imports, one that gives proper weight to factors of fertilizer supply and demand in a way that is responsive to changing conditions; (2) pursue a diammonium phosphate (DAP) marketing strategy to include more widespread and consistent informational promotion, on-farm experiments to demonstrate the advantages of using DAP, and consideration of price incentives to purchase and use DAP; and (3) develop reliable, nationwide data on the most effective types, proportions, and combinations of fertilizer to use on the main crops grown in Bangladesh. The Administrator of AID should encourage and assist the Government of Bangladesh to: (1) systematically collect information on dealer functions and coverage under the new marketing system and use this data to help make necessary changes to ensure that farmers have equal access to available fertilizer when needed; (2) determine how the dealer discount policy should be revised or modified to more accurately reflect actual project and overhead costs to dealers and to allow a reasonable profit; and (3) gradually remove officially administered retail sales prices, as long as doing so would not reduce the equal access of fertilizers to all farmers. The Administrator of AID should act to coordinate and integrate current AID plans for providing temporary bagging machines with similar efforts of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, including securing appropriate commitments from the host government and other donors for effective equipment use. The Administrator of AID should act to establish procedures and requirements calling for collaborative project efforts among the contractor, the host government, and the AID mission and providing a mechanism to speed the approval process, resolving differences as they occur.

114879

[Information on Strikers' Participation in the Food Stamp Program]. CED-81-85; B-202505. March 26, 1981. Released April 7, 1981. 8 pp.

Food Bibliography

Report to Rep. William L. Dickinson; Rep. E. Thomas Coleman; Sen. Strom Thurmond; Sen. Jesse A. Helms, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: How Can the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Food Stamp Program Be Improved (1722).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (0604).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Rep. William L. Dickinson; Rep. E. Thomas Coleman; Sen. Strom Thurmond; Sen. Jesse A. Helms.

Authority: H. Rept. 95-464.

Abstract: GAO was asked to gather available data on participation in the Food Stamp Program by households with members involved in labor-management disputes. Specifically, the data were to include information on the number of participating households containing a striker, the value of food stamp benefits provided to such households, and fluctuations in strikers' participation. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that, in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, for the five 1-month periods for which data were available: (1) the percentage of food stamp households containing a striker ranged from 0.29 to 2.1 percent of the total food stamp households; (2) of all persons on strike, the percentage of strikers who participated in the Food Stamp Program ranged from 3.6 to 36.4 percent; and (3) food stamp benefits provided to strikers' households may have amounted to \$37 million in fiscal year 1980.

114880

Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land. CED-81-86; B-202446. March 26, 1981. Released April 2, 1981. 6 pp. plus 3 enclosures (26 pp.).

Report to Rep. Fredrick W. Richmond; Rep. Leon E. Panetta; Rep. Thomas R. Harkin; Rep. Thomas A. Daschle; Rep. E. Thomas Coleman; Rep. Berkley W. Bedell; Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.; Rep. Daniel K. Akaka, et al.; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Best Management and Planning Techniques for the Food System and Use of the Techniques in Setting Federal Food Policy (1733).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; American Agricultural Investment Management Co.

Congressional Relevance: Rep. William M. Thomas; Rep. Frederick W. Richmond; Rep. Leon E. Panetta; Rep. Thomas R. Harkin; Rep. Thomas A. Daschle; Rep. E. Thomas Coleman; Rep. Berkley W. Bedell; Rep. Beryl Anthony, Jr.; Rep. Daniel K. Akaka.

Authority: Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-460). Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-406).

Abstract: GAO was requested to evaluate the impact that the American Agricultural Investment Management (AAIM) Company's plan to seek investment opportunities in farmland for pension funds is likely to have on the family farm structure. Issues considered concerned: (1) the attractiveness of agricultural land as an investment for nonfarm capital; (2) whether U.S. agriculture has the necessary capital; (3) the structure of AAIM; (4) the proposed business and plans of AAIM; and (5) the potential immediate and long-range impact of pension fund investment in agricultural land. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that: (1) although real estate in

general has become a progressively more attractive investment during the last decade. agricultural land does not appear to be as attractive an investment as other commercial real estate; (2) according to the Department of Agriculture, U.S. agriculture is not lacking in capital; (3) AAIM provides advice on acquiring farm properties, manages farm properties, and invests farm operating cash in short-term debt securities; (4) AAIM plans to charge a one-time fee of 2.5 percent of the property value for advice on acquiring farm property and an annual fee of .3 percent of the value of the assets for managing farm properties and short-term debt securities; and (5) Federal, State, and local laws and regulations place certain limitations on the types of investments pension funds can make. While it is difficult to assess the likely impact of the AAIM plan to seek investment opportunities in farmland through pension fund investment, indications are that: (1) about \$1 of every \$4,429 of pension assets is now in direct investment in farmland; (2) pension fund fiduciaries do not intend to increase the percentage of their portfolios devoted to farmland; and (3) the fact that no pension funds are subscribing to the company's services is evidence that the pension investment plan is not attractive and does not currently have a significant impact on the structure of agriculture.

114908

The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures. CED-81-75; B-202384. April 10, 1981. 27 pp. plus 3 appendices (8 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Food: Adaptability of the Food Production System To Maintain Productivity Under Changed Conditions (1728).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Research and Marketing Act (60 Stat. 1082).

Abstract: GAO reviewed the need for improved management of plant genetic resources to minimize crop damage due to disease, insects, or adverse weather conditions. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) has a number of programs meant to reduce the risks resulting from the vulnerability of crops. **Findings/Conclusions:** Because producers use relatively few high-yielding varieties, plant vulnerability has increased over the past 50 years. A group of Federal, State, and private programs called the National Plant Germplasm System has been established to reduce the vulnerability and to further improve plant varieties. However, this system lacks a sense of direction and purpose and does not have effective, centralized management. The problems experienced by the system in the collection, storage, and maintenance areas included: (1) the lack of systematic collection of new germplasm; (2) inadequate storage facilities; (3) incomplete and sporadic evaluation of the distinguishing characteristics of stored germplasm; and (4) possible permanent loss of some genetic stock which is not regularly replenished by periodic growing out of seed. Critical policy questions have not been addressed, indications are that mechanisms are inadequate, and comprehensive plans have not been made to cope with present and future problems. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should centralize authority over the Federal portion of the National Plant Germplasm System with that central authority having responsibility for all USDA-funded germplasm activities. We are not recommending that program activities be collapsed, but that management authority for planning, budget, and personnel be centralized, possibly within the Science and Education Administration. Until such action is taken, the major issues of genetic vulnerability and variability cannot be effectively addressed. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct that the National Plant Germplasm System's first priority be development of a comprehensive, long-range plan addressing: (1) assessment of the genetic

vulnerability of major crops; (2) determination of the gaps in current germplasm collections in terms of availability and evaluation; and (3) assurance that stored germplasm is available by making sure that the stock is evaluated, that an information system is in place so that the information can be disseminated, and that, when necessary, prebreeding is done so that desirable genetic characteristics from otherwise undesirable types are transferred into a more suitable genetic background.

114922

Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed. PAD-81-12; B-202280. April 16, 1981. 58 pp. plus 5 appendices (18 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Domestic Housing and Community Development: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (2151); Data Collected From Non-Federal Sources: Federal Price Statistics Program (3108); Economic Analysis of Alternative Program Approaches: Current Macroeconomic Events, Problems, and Policies of Interest to the Congress (4031).

Contact: Program Analysis Division.

Budget Function: Education, Training, Employment and Social Services: Other Labor Services (0505).

Organization Concerned: Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Abstract: Many economists, members of Congress, and others have questioned whether the consumer price index (CPI) as presently constructed by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is an appropriate measure of the rate of price change for the uses to which it is put. In particular, they have charged that the present method of measuring homeownership costs does not accurately reflect the rate of price change experienced by homeowners in paying for their housing. GAO determined the validity of these concerns and evaluated alternative methods of measuring changes in homeownership costs in CPI. **Findings/Conclusions:** Homeownership costs have a relative importance of about 23 percent in CPI. The present homeownership component of CPI measures changes in the cost of purchasing, financing, and maintaining houses. Because of its emphasis on these cost changes the CPI homeownership component does not measure either the average change that all homeowners experience or the change in cost for an average homeowner. In addition, the present approach to measuring homeownership costs allows no logical determination of the weight assigned to expenditures on housing in calculating the overall CPI. User cost and nominal outlays are two widely discussed conceptual approaches to measuring the cost of consuming housing services. The user approach measures full economic costs of consuming housing services. The nominal outlays method includes only out-of-pocket expenses, not the full economic costs that homeowners incur. Rental equivalence and a user cost index are two methods of measuring user cost. Rental equivalence views the user as the rental income homeowners forgo by residing in their houses rather than renting them to others. Both the rental equivalence and nominal outlays approaches to measuring the cost of consuming owner-occupied housing services have substantial merit. BLS currently publishes five experimental measures of CPI in which homeownership costs are measured by rental equivalence, user cost indexes, and nominal outlays. **Recommendation To Congress:** The appropriations committees of Congress should consider favorably any Bureau of Labor Statistics requests for additional funds for the purpose of modifying the homeownership components of the CPI as GAO has recommended. Congress should rely on the revised CPI-U in forming economic policy and amend the legislation, if necessary, to use the revised CPI-U as the index by which social security payments, Civil Service and other Government retirement

pensions, and other entitlement and transfer programs indexed in the CPI are adjusted. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Labor should direct the Commissioner of BLS to amend indexes of consumer prices published by BLS by substituting a flow-of-services approach to measuring the cost of consuming owner-occupied services for the present method of measuring homeownership costs. The Secretary of Labor should determine that the existence of long-term contracts incorporating CPI-W and a widespread desire among private sector groups to have available an index of consumer prices using the present approach provide sufficient reasons for maintaining such an index.

114923

Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges. CED-81-49; B-201667. April 16, 1981. 52 pp. plus 2 appendices (13 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Food: Need for Improvements in Commodity Grading Efforts (1720); Economic Analysis of Alternative Program Approaches: Effective Employment of User Charges by the Government (4066).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (0352).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Food Safety and Quality Service; Federal Grain Inspection Service; Agricultural Marketing Service; Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act (7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.). Naval Stores Act (7 U.S.C. 91 et seq.). Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1952. Cotton Reports and Statistics Act (7 U.S.C. 473a). Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U.S.C. 511 et seq.).

Abstract: The Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides a wide range of marketing and regulatory services. Marked differences exist in the degree to which recipients bear the costs of these services. As a result, certain sectors of the agricultural marketing industry are receiving preferential treatment at the taxpayers' expense.

Findings/Conclusions: If recipients were charged for all costs except those which can be readily identified with public benefits, the current inconsistencies and inequities would be eliminated and Federal appropriations could be reduced. The Department could also realize substantial savings if it were to move to a system of periodic unannounced inspections at federally inspected meat and poultry processing plants and if the plants were required to have total in-plant quality control systems. Current inconsistencies and inequities in the Department's application of user charges are caused by differences in the legislative funding provisions covering individual programs and problems in implementing user charges under the so-called User Charge Statute (title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act) when no specific legislative authority exists.

Recommendation To Congress: Congress should amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require all federally inspected meat and poultry processing plants to develop and implement quality control systems. Congress should amend existing legislation to authorize USDA to charge importers fees which cover all costs of inspecting and testing imported birds (both commercial and pet) and other animals. Congress should amend the Grain Standards Act, the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act of 1927, and the Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935 to delete provisions that require appropriations funding and/or limit the use of user charges. Congress should amend the Warehouse Act to provide for user funding of periodic USDA examinations. The amendment should require recovery of all program costs. Congress should either amend the User Charge Statute or enact new general user charge

legislation to make it clear that an agency may set fees to recover the full cost of a program that primarily benefits identifiable users. Congress should discontinue providing special appropriations to defray a portion of the supervision costs incurred in the poultry and fresh fruit and vegetable grading programs. Congress should repeal the Tobacco Seed and Plant Exportation Act of 1940. Congress should repeal the Naval Stores Act. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should direct that a study be made to determine the cost effectiveness of a user fee system for the USDA-printed market news reports. The study should be independent, made by individuals who are not under the Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Transportation Services. If the study shows that the administrative problems can be resolved and that the administrative costs would not be excessive, the Secretary should implement a fee system. If not, the Secretary should forward the study to OMB for resolution of differences between USDA and Department of Commerce funding methods. The Secretary of Agriculture should determine whether inspections of imported seed required under the Seed Act primarily benefit the seed importers. If so, the Secretary should propose to Congress amendments to the Act which would authorize user fees for the inspections. Upon enactment of the amendments, the Secretary should direct the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service to develop and implement a user charge. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct that an independent study be made to develop objective criteria for setting and adjusting fees charged for plant variety certifications. The study should determine how much of total program costs could be passed on to applicants without severely limiting participation by applicants with limited financial resources. The Secretary should then direct the Administrator of APHIS to set and periodically adjust the certification fee on the basis of these criteria. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to charge user fees which cover the costs of phytosanitary inspections. The Administrator should do so either under the authority contained in the User Charge Statute or by seeking specific legislative authority.

114973

[Views on S. 451, Farmland Protection Policy Act]. B-202612. April 16, 1981. 2 pp.

Letter to Sen. William V. Roth, Jr., Chairman, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs; Sen. William V. Roth, Jr.

Authority: S. 451 (97th Cong.).

Abstract: GAO believes that the proposed legislation should be a useful measure in helping to mitigate the losses of Federal land caused by Federal programs. However, GAO believes that a broader approach is also needed and recommends that Congress: (1) formulate a national policy for protecting and retaining prime and other farmland; (2) set a national goal as to the amount and class of farmland that should be preserved to meet current and future needs; (3) periodically assess whether the loss of farmland is eroding the maintenance of established goals; and (4) delineate the role the Federal Government can and should play in guiding and helping State and local efforts to retain farmland.

115052

[GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program]. March 30, 1981. 15 pp. plus 1 appendix (13 pp.).

Testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture: Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition Subcommittee; by

Brian P. Crowley, Associate Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture; Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition Subcommittee.

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1977.

Abstract: There are 13 major Federal domestic programs that provide food-related assistance to needy Americans. The large and accelerating costs of the programs and their piecemeal authorization and administration point to a need to examine the programs' interrelationships and effectiveness. Substantial savings would be possible by eliminating the overlap between the food stamp and school lunch subsidies. Some low-income families participate simultaneously in as many as six different Federal programs providing food assistance. This multiple participation is sanctioned in the legislation authorizing most food programs. Some needy households could receive more in food benefits than the average amounts American families of comparable size spend for food. Alternative approaches could be used to eliminate these overlapping benefits using offsets in either the food stamp or school lunch programs. The legislation and regulations governing the various Federal food assistance programs contain major differences in basic eligibility criteria and procedures. Potential savings could be gained by the use of individualized food stamp benefits. The Department of Agriculture has not taken any action on a GAO recommendation to establish demonstration projects to evaluate the increased administrative cost and error that could result from an individualized system of food stamp allotments. To deal with fraud and over-issuances, the Food Stamp Act of 1977 should be revised to permit longer disqualification periods for recipients administratively found guilty of fraud and to permit States to retain a portion of all over-issuances recovered instead of only those involving recipient fraud recoveries as is now the case. For fiscal year 1980, households containing a striker received about \$37 million in food coupons. The use of photo identification cards and the calculation of eligibility on the basis of income in a prior period would be the preferred new administrative procedure. GAO advocated improved program management of the program's workfare requirement. Some of the categories of recipients who are exempted from the program's workfare participation could be eliminated, the time allowed for a job search shortened, and sanctions for workfare noncompliance strengthened. Delays in modifying obvious program defects should not be allowed to continue.

115100

[Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884]. B-202967. April 29, 1981. 10 pp. plus 1 enclosure (4 pp.).

Letter to Sen. Jesse A. Helms, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Social Security Administration.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Sen. Jesse A. Helms.

Authority: Social Security Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-216). Tax Reform Act. Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Food Stamp Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-249) Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (P.L. 96-249). Federal Unemployment Tax Act (P.L. 95-216). Social Security Act (P.L. 96-249). S. 884 (97th Cong.).

Abstract: GAO views on the proposed Food Stamp Program legislation in S. 884 were presented. Title XII of this bill offers substantial opportunities for cost savings in the program. It incorporates a number of recommendations that GAO had previously made and would make several changes that food stamp officials at the State

and local levels had frequently requested to improve program management. Purchase requirements would be reinstated. These would apply when an applicant household's income was low enough to qualify for food stamps but not low enough to be eligible for the entire allotment amount considered sufficient for adequate nutrition for the household for the month. The bill would make basic changes in the benefit structure of the program to recognize the fact that not all persons require the same food intake. It would adjust benefits according to age and sex of household members. While GAO agreed with the basic concept, it suggested that it should be tested before it was adopted nationally. Sections of the bill would remove current barriers to treating low-income energy assistance cash payments and food stamp benefits as household income. States would be required to establish a workfare program in which food stamp recipients would have to work at public service jobs for the value of their food stamp benefits. The bill would substitute a 40-hour work week criteria for the earned income exemption now in effect for the demonstration projects. The law gives new workfare referrals a 30-day job search period before they can be assigned to workfare jobs. GAO believes that the provision that would allow verified job search activities of up to 8 hours a week as a credit for work performed could greatly inhibit the effectiveness of the work requirement. The bill would allow State agencies to help workfare participants obtain suitable employment outside the workfare program and increase the penalties for recipient fraud.

115126

Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands. CED-81-46; B-197558. April 17, 1981. Released April 27, 1981. 51 pp. plus 5 appendices (14 pp.). Report to Sen. Mark O. Hatfield; Rep. James H. Weaver, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture: Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Environmental Protection Programs: Harmful Effects From Exposure to Toxic Pollutants--Reducing Risks to Humans and the Environment (2211); Land Use Planning and Control: Management of Federal Lands (2306).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Conservation and Land Management (0302).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Forest Service; Department of the Interior; Bureau of Land Management.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture: Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee; Rep. James H. Weaver; Sen. Mark O. Hatfield.

Authority: Environmental Policy Act of 1969(National) (42 U.S.C. 4321). BLM Manual 9222. Forest Service Manual 2476.41. Forest Service Manual 2155.3.

Abstract: Vegetation management programs and practices on forest lands managed by the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management were reviewed. The main areas of discussion were the use of herbicides, the controversy over herbicides, the controversy's effect on forest land managers, and the need for both agencies to take actions that would provide better information for making vegetation management decisions. **Findings/Conclusions:** The use of herbicides for managing unwanted vegetation on forest lands has become a public controversy. In some cases, their use has been restricted. Growing opposition stemming from unanswered questions about herbicides' health and environmental effects could result in further restrictions. Although it has been shown that nonherbicide methods can be used to control unwanted vegetation in national forests, the extent to which these methods can replace herbicides is not known. Serious information gaps exist relating to the costs of vegetation management methods and their relative effectiveness. Most forests GAO visited had some success with alternatives to

herbicides. However, site-specific data were not available to identify why methods had succeeded in one area but not in another. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior should instruct the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, respectively, to ensure that (1) those forests and districts relying heavily on herbicides increase the use of nonherbicide methods; and (2) adequate site-specific pre-treatment and post-treatment information is gathered and evaluated. The Secretaries should also instruct the agency heads to develop more objective criteria for determining the need for release. The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior should instruct the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, respectively, to gather more comprehensive and complete cost data on their site preparation and release projects.

115134

Food Bibliography. CED-81-73. 1981. 273 pp.
by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food (1700).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture (0350).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Abstract: This bibliography includes information on documents directly or indirectly related to food, agriculture, and/or nutrition that have been released by GAO. The documents included are representative of the broad inter-relationship which exists between the food area and other issue areas of concern to GAO such as health, transportation, energy, defense, and international affairs.

115169

Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management. CED-81-52; B-198126. May 11, 1981. 96 pp. plus 10 appendices (21 pp.).

Report to Rep. John B. Breaux, Chairman, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Environmental Protection Programs: Institutional Arrangements for Implementing Environmental Laws and Considering Trade-Offs (2210); Economic Analysis of Alternative Program Approaches: Benefits, Costs, and Other Impacts of Regulation and the Approximate Regulatory Alternatives (4010).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Other Natural Resources (0306).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Interior; Department of Commerce; Marine Mammal Commission; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee; *Rep. John D. Dingell; Rep. John B. Breaux.*

Authority: Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.). Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1513 et seq.). Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969. Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

Abstract: GAO was requested to review the activities and effectiveness of the Marine Mammal Commission (MMC) and the Departments of Commerce and the Interior in fulfilling the Marine Mammal Protection Act's (MMPA) requirements. **Findings /Conclusions:** Under the MMPA, many Federal and State actions have been initiated to help ensure the protection and, in some cases,

recovery of marine mammals. However, progress has been slow and improvements are needed to satisfactorily fulfill the MMPA objectives and goals. The review of selected species disclosed a need for amendments to the MMPA to facilitate marine mammal management and for improvements in the administration of the marine mammal program by the regulatory agencies. Hunting by Natives is not controlled unless the species is depleted; however, such hunting is for subsistence and handicraft purposes only and is not done in a wasteful manner. Because fishery resources and marine mammals interact, conflicts occur in the administration of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FMCA) and the MMPA. GAO found that fishery and marine mammal managers differ in their interpretations of the two Acts' basic goals. Because jurisdiction to administer the MMPA is divided, the Interior and Commerce are performing similar, if not duplicative, functions. GAO found that the regulatory agencies have not provided priority attention to fulfilling the provisions of the MMPA. It is apparent that there are significant differences of opinion as to the type of action that needs to be taken. **Recommendation To Congress:** Congress should amend the MMPA to allow the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior, according to the species being managed, to exercise managerial controls over the Native subsistence harvesting of the species, such as the walrus, when it appears such steps will help prevent the species' depletion or assist in protecting the marine environment. Congress should, in connection with the need to establish an appropriate marine mammal enforcement program, amend the MMPA to clarify such terms as subsistence, native handicraft, and wasteful, which are used with limiting or establishing quotas on the harvesting of marine animals by Natives. Congress should amend both the FCMA and the MMPA to clarify the extent to which the interests of each law must be considered in fulfilling the objectives of the other. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior should, in cooperation with State authorities requesting a waiver of the moratorium and a return of management to the States, establish as a high priority, procedures to ensure that the process required to make such determinations is accomplished in an expeditious and responsive manner. Problems that arise with the process should be promptly discussed with appropriate State officials, MMC, and other interested parties to ensure that the time and effort and related costs are kept to a minimum and, more importantly, to help establish an effective marine mammal protection program as the MMPA envisioned. The Secretary of the Interior should require the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service to work more closely with MMC, the State, and others to resolve the biological and social problems relating to issues, such as optimum sustainable population, the multiple use of coastal resources, and the development of translocation criteria to establish new or separate locations for the sea otter. The Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior should establish interagency working arrangements to expedite the waiver review process when States request a waiver and return of management. In addition, the two agencies should coordinate their enforcement programs and other related activities to reduce costs and minimize delays that may occur as a result of the split Federal jurisdiction inherent in the Federal Government's management of marine mammals. The Secretary of Commerce should direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to give priority attention, with appropriate direction and level of commitment and funding, to resolving those issues and carrying out those functions, such as establishing recovery teams and developing recovery plans, which facilitate timely development of suitable management programs to encourage and accomplish species recovery. The Secretary of the Interior should insure that the proposed reorganization for marine mammal management provide a sufficiently high level of specific management emphasis to marine mammals and, to the extent possible, eliminate divided responsibilities between the various Fish and Wildlife Service offices.

115202

U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs. CED-81-59; B-199148. April 8, 1981.

Released May 8, 1981. 79 pp plus 1 appendix (8 pp.).

Report to Sen. Max S. Baucus, Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary: Limitations of Contracted and Delegated Authority Subcommittee; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Food: Need for Federal Actions in the Food Processing and Distribution Sectors (1725).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Import-Export Issues (0353).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Transportation; Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on the Judiciary: Limitations of Contracted and Delegated Authority Subcommittee; Sen. Max S. Baucus.

Authority: Hours of Service Act (Railroads) (P.L. 91-169).

Abstract: GAO examined the grain transportation system. It identified actual and potential bottlenecks, explained their significance, and explored the status of activities addressing them. The grain transportation system in the United States is complex and interrelated and involves railroads, waterways, roads, and ports. Changes and events in one area affect all others, straining their ability to perform efficiently. **Findings/Conclusions:** Efforts to improve grain transportation tend to concentrate on individual transportation modes rather than on the transportation network as a whole. An integrated analysis that considers interrelationships between the various components of the grain transportation system has yet to be conducted. An analysis is needed of overall system constraints, interactions, and solutions to prepare for the export industry. Several problems threaten the ability of the grain transportation system to meet future demand: (1) the widely held notion of railcar shortages is symptomatic of a more serious problem, inefficient use of railcars; (2) the proportion of grain moved by truck has increased; (3) waterborne shipments continue to exceed forecasts, and there is widespread concern that the growth of grain exports could be limited by lock and dam constraints; and (4) each major grain exporting port GAO visited was hampered by problems of congestion and inefficiency. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should (1) expand the monitoring of the grain transportation system to identify potential bottlenecks and analyze their impact on the total grain transportation system; and (2) bring together industry, labor, and Government to explore the best way to alleviate present bottlenecks and forestall future ones. The Secretary of Agriculture should (1) examine the impact of a changing railroad role in grain movement on alternative modes of transportation and export facilities; (2) explore the relationship of grain shipments via the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes and the capability of the Welland Canal to accommodate projected Great Lakes grain shipments and suggest actions that could be taken to improve movement through the canal; and (3) determine the impact of port congestion and inefficiencies on the entire grain transportation system and help involved parties find solutions to improve overall system effectiveness. The Secretary of Agriculture should review the level of resources available for focusing in on the overall transportation system for the purpose of determining what adjustments are warranted.

115266

To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy. CED-81-89; B-167941. May 15, 1981. Released May 21, 1981. 92 pp. plus 8 appendices (46 pp.).

Report to Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations: Energy and Water Development Subcommittee; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs: Construction, Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Water Resources Projects (2511).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Appropriations: Energy and Water Development Subcommittee; Rep. Joel Pritchard; Rep. Robert W. Edgar; Sen. John C. Stennis; Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan; Sen. William Proxmire; Sen. Charles H. Percy; Sen. Carl M. Levin; Sen. J. Bennett Johnston; Sen. Mark O. Hatfield.

Authority: Regional Development Act of 1975. Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (National). Department of Transportation Act (P.L. 89-670). Rivers and Harbors Act (P.L. 79-525). Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.). Federal Highway Act (P.L. 94-280). Executive Order 12113. Engineering Reg. 1120-2-114. H. Rept. 79-486. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. Callaway, 382 F. Supp. 610 (D.C.D.C. 1974). EDF v. Corps of Engineers, 348 F. Supp. 916 (N.D. Miss. 1972).

Abstract: The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway has had a long, troubled history. Congress authorized the project in 1946, but construction did not start until 1971. The approved project consists of the largest waterway currently under construction by the Corps of Engineers. The navigation portion of the waterway is scheduled for completion in 1986 and the overall project in 1988 with an estimated cost of \$1.96 billion. A 114-mile section of the waterway was opened for limited traffic in 1979. Proponents of the waterway claim that it will benefit the entire Nation by providing a more efficient and economical transportation route from the midcontinent and Eastern United States to the Gulf of Mexico. Opponents claim that the project is not economically and environmentally viable. Two lawsuits to halt construction have been brought against the Government. The court ruled against the plaintiffs in both cases. Ten years after construction started, the waterway is 53 percent complete and expenditures continue at approximately \$20 million a month. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO believes that two major issues remain: (1) whether the approximately \$600 million to be saved by halting the project is worth the almost total loss of the \$1.1 billion invested in the project; and (2) whether Congress, in approving the waterway, is sowing seeds for a future project to eliminate bottlenecks in the adjacent waterway. Neither waterway can reach Corps traffic projections without improvements. Congress may wish to explore alternative financing. A Corps study of the waterway showed a marginal, but satisfactory, benefit-cost ratio. The estimating practices used in the study may have been too liberal. Since the study was made, coal exports have increased which might increase movements on the waterway. If the waterway is completed, the Corps will have to propose an improvement project to Congress to eliminate traffic constraints caused by physical barriers and limited lock capacity. The Corps' budget estimate is reasonably accurate and includes proper inflation estimates. Land purchases to mitigate the loss of wildlife habitats will be submitted to Congress for approval. Regulations require that local sponsors perform, at their own expense, certain needed tasks and the States involved are expected to complete these tasks before the waterway opens. Operational and maintenance costs would be saved if the project were terminated, but funds would still be needed for such areas as upkeep and fire prevention for the remaining project. Congress should consider the investments which States and localities have made in anticipation of the waterway being completed.

115303

[Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs]. May 19, 1981. 12 pp.

Testimony before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; by Harry S. Havens, Assistant Comptroller General, GAO Office of the Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Office of Personnel Management.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Authority: Salary Reform Act of 1962.

Abstract: The Salary Reform Act established the principle that salary rates for Federal white collar employees should be comparable with salaries for the same level of work in private enterprise. Reducing or delaying annual comparability adjustments, along with salary ceilings for Federal executives, have saved the Federal Government at least \$6.9 billion since 1975, but not without a significant accompanying cost in morale. GAO has cited recruitment and retention problems, the creation of an environment where there is little incentive for executives to seek positions of greater authority and responsibility, and the retirement of top officials as soon as they become eligible. A policy which allows for adjusting not only pay but also benefits to achieve total compensation comparability should be developed. GAO supports proposed legislation to provide for a locality pay system for white-collar workers. This would also obviate the need for separate cost-of-living allowances in non-foreign areas. The Office of Personnel Management should be required to take local benefits into account when assessing and adjusting Federal compensation. GAO would oppose a proposal to establish the Federal compensation standard at 94 percent of average non-Federal compensation. GAO supports: the proposed inclusion of State and local governments in the Federal white- and blue-collar pay surveys as an appropriate refinement of the comparability principle; suggested changes in certain features of the blue-collar pay system; a proposal to provide annual cost-of-living adjustments to Federal retirees; and the elimination of a practice which allows Federal employees who are on active training duty with the National Guard or military reserve to receive dual compensation.

115338

[Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures]. CED-81-106; B-203364. May 27, 1981. 8 pp.

Report to Rep. Tom Bevill, Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations: Energy and Water Development Subcommittee; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs: Effectiveness of Arrangements for Addressing National, Regional, and State Water Resources Problems (2512).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Appropriations: Energy and Water Development Subcommittee; *Rep.* Tom Bevill.

Authority: (P.L. 95-502; 92 Stat. 1693).

Abstract: GAO was requested to provide information concerning contracts awarded by the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission. The contracts involve preparing a comprehensive master plan for the management of the Upper Mississippi River System called for by Public Law 95-502. GAO agreed to provide information on whether: (1) any of the contracts were awarded to groups or individuals who have a conflict of interest; (2) the groups and individuals who were awarded contracts were qualified to perform the work; and (3) the funds have been expended in a manner consistent with the provisions of Public Law 95-502. **Findings/Conclusions:** Several contracts offered an opportunity for conflict of interest, or

more properly the potential for bias, which could have influenced the objectivity of the end products. However, in each instance, the opportunity has largely been removed through resignation of the researcher, termination of the contract by the Commission, or the Commission's restructuring of contract terms. The Commission's contract files and documents provided little or no evidence regarding known or potential conflicts of interest. GAO sought out critics of the Commission-awarded study contracts to better understand their concerns. The critics believed that four groups or individuals involved in the master plan activities had conflicts of interest. The groups or individuals who were awarded the contracts and agreements appeared to have the basic qualifications and experience to perform the assigned tasks. However, many had not previously managed or participated in studies containing the scope or complexity of the master plan studies. Based on a cursory review of financial documents, contracts, agreements, and task descriptions, it appears that funds have been expended in a manner generally consistent with the provisions of Public Law 95-502. According to Commission records, about \$8.2 million of the \$8.4 million appropriated for the master plan had been obligated as of March 1981. However, not all requirements of the legislation will be realized.

115342

[Observations on Selected Aspects of School Lunch Program Administration]. May 22, 1981. 3 pp.

Report to William Hoagland, Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service; by Stanley S. Sargol. (for Oliver W. Krueger, Senior Group Director), GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Improving Integrity and Effectiveness in Child Nutrition Programs (1723).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (0604).

Organization Concerned: Food and Nutrition Service.

Abstract: A limited survey was conducted at three Pennsylvania school districts to obtain background information on selected aspects of school lunch program procedures for obtaining Federal reimbursement for lunches served. **Findings/Conclusions:** All 13 elementary schools in one of the districts used monthly milk consumption records to determine the number of free lunches served during the month. Using such records could affect the accuracy of the count of free lunches. An envelope system is used to collect the lunch fees from the students, with those receiving a free lunch turning in an empty envelope. This system could be modified to more accurately count the number of free, reduced-price, and full-paid lunches served. Both schools in another school district were destroying meal tickets and daily tally sheets shortly after the meals were served, thereby making reported meal counts difficult to verify. Service regulations generally require that records supporting claims for Federal reimbursement be retained for 3 years. This district also included, as a cost of food used in its school menus, the estimated value of Government-donated commodities. Using these values as a basis for Federal reimbursement is improper since the schools do not pay for the commodities. Salaries of employees who were only partially involved or who were not involved at all were improperly charged to the State Administrative Expense fund. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, should take appropriate measures to resolve the problems caused by (1) use of milk consumption records by the Reading School District to determine the numbers of free lunches served each month; (2) destroying meal tickets and daily tally sheets, showing the number of free, reduced-price, and full-paid meals served, in the Bristol Borough School District; (3) Bristol Borough School District's inclusion, as a cost of food used in its schools menus, of the estimated value of

Government commodities; and (4) the charging of total salary costs to the State Administrative Expense (SAE) fund of State employees who were only partially involved or not involved at all in activities properly chargeable to SAE.

115343

River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed. CED-81-69; B-196672. May 28, 1981. 27 pp. plus 9 appendices (26 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs: Effectiveness of Arrangements for Addressing National, Regional, and State Water Resources Problems (2512).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Water Resources Council; Department of the Interior.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Water Resources Planning Act (P.L. 89-80). P.L. 95-502.

Abstract: River basin planning should match the needs of water users with the amount of water available irrespective of State boundaries or Federal agency responsibilities. A review was made to determine how successful river basin commissions have been in meeting their legislative objectives of planning and coordinating water resource development. **Findings/Conclusions:** The river basin commissions, as they are now operating, do not accomplish optimum planning. While the commissions have provided a forum for Federal and State members to exchange views and have assisted States in various water studies, they have fallen short of meeting some of their legislative objectives. Legislative changes are needed to ensure continued State participation and regional water resources planning input into Federal agencies' budget submissions. Commissions have not become the principal coordinators of water resource projects as intended, and Federal and State members who make up the six river basin commissions do not use their collective authority to carry out commission objectives. Commissions agree that authority is lacking, and Federal and State water plans and programs continue to be prepared independently of commission influence. GAO believes that river basin commissions have the opportunity to be more successful in planning and coordinating water development. However, changes are needed to: (1) provide broad water resource planning input and ensure continued State participation; and (2) encourage more participation in resolving regional and national water resource problems. **Recommendation To Congress:** Congress should amend title II of the Water Resources Planning Act to require information regarding priorities established by river basin commissions or other regional planning arrangements be included in the appropriate Federal agencies' annual budget submissions to Congress. Such information should (1) include a comparison of the relative priority of each project with all other water projects within the commission's or other regional arrangement's jurisdiction; and (2) be required before major Federal water projects are authorized. Congress should amend title III of the Water Resources Planning Act to require State membership in river basin commissions or other regional planning arrangements prior to authorization of title III funds.

115373

Gross and Net Income of Major U.S. Sugar Cane and Beet Producers. CED-81-113; B-203445. May 29, 1981. 2 pp. plus 1 enclosure (1 p.).

Report to Rep. James M. Shannon; Rep. Frank J. Guarini; Rep. Thomas J. Downey; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division

Issue Area: Food: Effectiveness and Adequacy of Farm Programs Directed Towards Maintaining Farm Income (1729).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: Rep. James M. Shannon; Rep. Frank J. Guarini; Rep. Thomas J. Downey.

Authority: Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Abstract: GAO was asked to report on the gross and net incomes of the Nation's major sugar cane and beet producers from annual public reports and financial statements for 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981. GAO limited its work to major corporations that are required to file annual reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission and did not attempt to obtain 1981 data because the companies have not yet filed annual financial statements for 1981. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO obtained information on three sugar cane and three sugar beet producers that accounted for approximately 39 percent of the raw value of the U.S. domestic sugar production. All of the companies are diversified by product or process, and therefore the revenues and net income figures do not necessarily represent profitability from the growing and processing of cane or beet sugar. In 1980, the six firms had a revenue of \$4,399,473,000 and a net income of \$233,910,000. In 1979, the six firms had a revenue of \$3,591,300,000 and a net income of \$129,946,000. In 1978, the six firms had a revenue of \$3,176,124,000 and a net income of \$92,239,000.

115407

Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA. CED-81-101; B-199148. May 14, 1981. Released June 3, 1981. 10 pp.

Report to Sen. Max S. Baucus; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Need for Federal Actions in the Food Processing and Distribution Sectors (1725).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Import-Export Issues (0353).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Transportation.

Congressional Relevance: Sen. Max S. Baucus.

Authority: Agricultural Subterminal Facilities of 1980 (P.L. 96-358).

Abstract: In response to a congressional request, GAO reviewed selected activities on the development of subterminal grain storage facilities. The review was concentrated in States with significant grain production, available information, and the potential for subterminal development and improvement. The GAO objective was to gain an understanding of subterminal development benefits, obstacles, and potential. **Findings/Conclusions:** Farmers have benefited from subterminals in two ways: they receive higher prices for their grain, and they are able to sell more grain when prices rise. Elevators that have become subterminals as a result of the construction of new, larger facilities or the upgrading of existing ones have benefited by significantly increasing their grain volume. The larger volumes reduce handling costs by spreading fixed costs over larger grain volumes. Subterminals generally have lower variable costs than older grain elevators and pay less for transportation due to lower multiple-car and unit-train rates. Railroads have benefited from subterminals by becoming more price competitive with barges and trucks through the cost efficiencies of multiple-car and unit-train shipments, thus softening the decline in the railroads' market share of grain shipment. In addition, the faster turnaround times of multiple-car and unit-train shipments have enabled railroads to haul more grain with the existing fleet of rail cars. The potential exists for further development of subterminals since their operations are more adaptable to high-yield-per-acre crops. They may also be feasible for lower yielding crops-per-acre in certain

circumstances. Problems involving subterminals which adversely affect their operations and future development include: failure of some railroads to offer multiple-car and unit-train rates, over-development, and port congestion. Recently enacted legislation authorizes planning grants for developing State and regional subterminal facilities plans and insured construction loans. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should establish in USDA a focal point to oversee Federal subterminal planning and construction activities. Potential borrowers/grantees can then contact such a focal point for obtaining USDA subterminal planning, construction, and improvement funds as well as learn the sources of all other Federal programs that can provide funding for subterminal development. This focal point should be publicized by contacting State departments of transportation and agriculture officials and researchers, State grain and feed dealers associations, and other agricultural associations.

115408

[Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries]. CED-81-102; B-202671. May 27, 1981. Released May 28, 1981. 10 pp.

Report to Rep. George Miller; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs: Effective Water Conservation and Reuse Programs (2504).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Interior; Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers; Department of the Interior: Water and Power Resources Service.

Congressional Relevance: Rep. George Miller.

Authority: H.R. 2606 (97th Cong.). 43 U.S.C. 373. 43 U.S.C. 392a.

Abstract: GAO was requested to provide information for five Water and Power Resources Service and Army Corps of Engineers reservoirs on the following matters: (1) supplemental water deliveries to intermediaries, their resales, and resale profits; (2) requirements that the Resources Service and the Corps be notified of and approve intermediary resales; and (3) the Secretary of the Interior's authority to establish price and profit controls and to require expedited repayments for resales in contracts with intermediaries. GAO selected five reservoirs with actual or potential water resales which were identified in another GAO review. **Findings/Conclusions:** During the last 5 years, no intermediaries have received supplemental water deliveries. Water has been resold at three reservoirs; at the other two reservoirs, potential water consumers have requested water sales contracts. The intermediaries resold the water at amounts substantially higher than their payments to the Federal project for the water supply. Although the Resources Service contracts require that the contracting officer be notified of and approve intermediary water resale agreements, these requirements were not included for water resales in the Corps of Engineers contract; however, the Corps of Engineers was notified of the resale. The Corps of Engineers contract does not require notification of and approval for the sale of reservoir storage space. The Secretary of the Interior has the general authority for new or amended contracts and, under certain circumstances for existing contracts, to establish price or profit controls over intermediaries' water resales as well as to require expedited repayment. GAO believes that the Secretary has broad authority to limit the prices charged by intermediaries for resale of water from Federal projects. Also, the Secretary could, in appropriate cases, require that amounts received by intermediaries in excess of their costs and administrative expenses be paid into the reclamation fund. If it is desired to limit the Secretary's discretionary powers under his general authority and to ensure that third par-

ties do not pay exorbitant prices for Federal water purchased from an intermediary, then legislation would need to be enacted.

115447

Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research. CED-81-87; B-202557. June 5, 1981. 38 pp. plus 10 appendices (41 pp.).

Report to Congress; by John D. Heller, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs (2500).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Interior; Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers; Department of Commerce; Department of Agriculture; Water Resources Council; Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-379). Water Research and Development Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-467). P.L. 94-587.

Abstract: The Nation faces serious water problems in the West and certain other areas of the country. Developing and implementing technologies that conserve or augment water supplies could help alleviate these problems. These efforts and other water-related research and development activities are fragmented among 28 Federal organizations that plan to spend about \$380 million during fiscal year 1981. **Findings/Conclusions:** A comparative assessment of conservation and augmentation technologies is needed to establish water research priorities and allocate the research funds. GAO found considerable disagreement as to which technologies have the most potential for solving water supply and quality problems. There appears to be no correlation between the potential of some technologies and their relative level of Federal funding. Before assessing the various technologies, regional and local water problems and potential alternative solutions should be identified. The comparative assessment should also identify and evaluate the impact of technical, environmental, legal, and social obstacles on each technology's potential. Formal plans should be developed based on the results of the comparative assessment. GAO found that some agencies had not prepared formal plans, others had prepared plans that lacked many elements, plans did not provide for periodic independent evaluations, and many plans lacked specific, measurable objectives and estimated completion dates. GAO examined the advantages and disadvantages of various organizations having the responsibility for coordinating water research. **Recommendation To Congress:** Congress should amend section 406 of the Water Research and Development Act of 1978 to require the Water Resources Council (WRC) to coordinate water-related research provided Congress believes it desirable to have an independent, full-time WRC chairperson and resolves the issue of continued existence of WRC. Otherwise, Congress should amend section 406 to establish a water resources research committee reporting directly to the Office of Science and Technology Policy. This committee should be composed of representatives from the major Federal organizations involved in water resources research. Congress should amend section 406 of the Water Research and Development Act to require the Federal organization Congress chooses to coordinate research to: (1) establish priorities for water conservation and augmentation technologies based upon the results of overall comparative assessments of these technologies; (2) provide leadership and guidance to other agencies in developing formal multi-agency and single-agency plans for the technologies with specific objectives, milestones, technology transfer goals, and provisions for independent, periodic evaluations; (3) make recommendations annually to Congress concerning the adequacy of the funding levels of water research, development, and technology transfer activities; (4) consider the data developed pursuant to section 103

of the Act in coordinating research and establishing research priorities.

115467

Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs. AFMD-81-51; B-202884. June 5, 1981. 42 pp. plus 5 appendices (27 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Income Security and Social Services: Payment Processes (1309); National Productivity: Restructuring the Federal Grants Systems To Enhance Its Impact on Productivity (2908).

Contact: Accounting and Financial Management Division.

Budget Function: Income Security: Unemployment Insurance (0603).

Organization Concerned: Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Labor; Office of Management and Budget; Department of Agriculture; Office of Personnel Management.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Social Security Act. Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970. Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act (P.L. 95-224). Food Stamp Act of 1977. P.L. 96-249.

Abstract: GAO reviewed three State-administered Federal income maintenance programs whose administrative costs are fully paid or shared by the Federal Government: the Unemployment Insurance (UI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and Food Stamp programs. The objective of the review was to demonstrate that many opportunities exist for improving productivity in State and local management of Federal income maintenance programs and that these improvements can reduce costs and improve efficiency and enhance program effectiveness. In addition, changes needed in these Federal assistance programs to promote productivity improvement were identified. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO identified potential savings of millions of dollars associated with the use of inefficient procedures by State and local governments administering these programs. Federal methods for allocating and distributing funds in the income maintenance assistance programs reviewed neither reward nor encourage productivity improvements. Instead, these systems serve primarily as mechanisms for justifying how limited resources are allocated to the States with little, if any, regard as to how efficiently these resources are used. Neither the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) nor the Department of Agriculture has implemented approaches to help States determine staff needs or control administrative spending in the AFDC and Food Stamp programs. The Department of Labor has established the Cost Model Management System in an effort to make UI program administration more efficient, control administrative costs, and provide technical assistance to the States. Although conceptually sound, poor management, weak budget controls, and a lack of incentives undermine the system, causing it to fall far short of its goals. Few Federal assistance programs have systems to measure and improve productivity. Moreover, the Federal assistance system generally provides no incentive to States or their employees to improve productivity. The Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Personnel Management are taking the lead in efforts to better coordinate Federal assistance policies and to improve private sector productivity. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Director of the Office of Management and Budget should require, where appropriate through the budget process, that Federal agencies develop systematic approaches to help State and local governments improve their productivity in administering Federal assistance programs and that agencies use the data generated by these systems to justify future budget requests. The Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Agriculture should develop and implement systematic approaches to measure, analyze, and improve the productivity of State and local

governments administering the Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Food Stamp programs. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Agriculture should work with States, through technical assistance programs, to eliminate inefficient procedures and identify other opportunities for improving the productivity in administering these programs. The Secretary of Labor should take actions necessary to correct deficiencies in the Cost Model Management System and to refine the system as a productivity improvement program. Corrective actions needed include (1) improving control over both the cost model studies and operational and cost improvement projects and (2) using the system in the budget process. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Agriculture should report to the Office of Management and Budget on successful incentive systems for State and local governments so that effective incentives can be shared and transferred to other assistance programs. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Agriculture should seek authority from Congress to develop and fund demonstration projects testing approaches for providing States incentives for making productivity improvements in the Unemployment Insurance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and Food Stamp programs. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management should work with Federal agencies, overseeing assistance programs that are administered by State and local governments, to improve and monitor those agencies' technical assistance efforts in productivity improvement. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management should place priority on efforts to assist State and local governments develop measurement and incentive programs for individuals and managers to improve their administration of Federal assistance programs. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget should develop, with the assistance and support of the Office of Personnel Management, an interagency program to explore the potential for establishing incentive systems in Federal assistance programs for State and local governments. Participants in this effort should include representatives from State and local governments and appropriate public interest groups. The Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Agriculture should use the data generated by those systems to allocate administrative funds to States.

115548

More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses. CED-81-112; B-202986. June 19, 1981. 32 pp. plus 4 appendices (10 pp.).

Report to John R. Block, Secretary, Department of Agriculture; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Effectiveness and Adequacy of Farm Programs Directed Towards Maintaining Farm Income (1729).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Commodity Credit Corp.; Agricultural Marketing Service; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Authority: Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 241 et seq.). Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. S. 1365 (97th Cong.). H.R. 2523 (97th Cong.). H.R. 2926 (97th Cong.). H.R. 2593 (97th Cong.). H.R. 2582 (97th Cong.).

Abstract: The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers a voluntary licensing and examination program under the Warehouse Act. In addition, USDA sets requirements for and examines contract warehouses storing commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) or pledged to CCC as loan collateral. GAO reviewed the USDA grain warehouse examination programs. To avoid duplication of other ongoing studies, GAO limited the examination to the magnitude of the bankruptcy problem to date, the number of warehouses in financial difficulty, ways the current

Federal programs could be strengthened, and issues that should be considered in evaluating certain possible program and legislative changes. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that about 2 percent of the Nation's approximately 10,000 grain warehouses went bankrupt over the past 7 years. Financial formulas for predicting bankruptcies in certain industries have been developed and tested successfully. The GAO self-developed criteria, although not designed to measure future bankruptcies, indicated that a significant number of grain warehouses may be in financial difficulty; an estimated 300 warehouses subject to Federal examination. While this estimate does not mean 300 bankruptcies are likely in the near future, it is a cause for concern in light of the much lower rate of bankruptcies to date. Federal warehouse examinations are designed to protect depositors primarily by ensuring that a warehouse has enough grain of the proper quality to meet all storage obligations. The two weaknesses that hamper efforts to accurately determine these obligations are (1) the practice of not issuing warehouse receipts for all storage grain; and (2) the lack of control over printing and distribution of warehouse receipts in certain States. Since many States do not control the printing and distribution of receipts, examiners cannot be sure that they have accounted for all receipts when examining nonfederally licensed CCC contract warehouses in those States. USDA requires operators to submit certain financial data at least annually but does not require certified statements. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service to require federally examined warehouses to submit the financial data necessary to compute commonly used ratios indicative of financial health. The Administrator should then require Agricultural Marketing Service personnel to compute and determine the trend of these ratios as part of their routine financial reviews. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service to require that it value fixed assets according to generally accepted accounting principles--cost less accumulated depreciation on depreciable assets. Warehouse operators should then be required to follow generally accepted accounting principles in filling out financial data forms submitted to the Agricultural Marketing Service. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service to require that grain storage obligations reflected on warehouse customer account records be verified with a statistical sample of depositors as part of normal subsequent examination procedures employed at federally licensed and CCC contract grain warehouses. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service to ensure that all CCC contract grain warehouses use warehouse receipts that can be accounted for during Federal warehouse examinations. Ways of doing this include: (1) encouraging States with insufficient controls over the printing and distribution of warehouse receipts to upgrade their requirements; and (2) requiring adequate controls as a prerequisite for obtaining a storage contract. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrators of the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service to require that all federally licensed and CCC contract grain warehouses give depositors warehouse receipts for all storage grain as soon as is practicable after delivery is completed. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service to require that it provide warehouse operators with specific written instructions on how to complete required financial forms. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service to develop and implement a predictive formula for grain warehouse bankruptcies. This formula would be useful in determining the magnitude of the potential bankruptcy problem and in establishing priorities and frequencies for Federal examinations. It should be developed before USDA decides what actions to take on threatened insolvencies.

115599

Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions. ID-81-32; B-203073. June 23, 1981. 30 pp. plus 6 appendices (20 pp.). Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: International Affairs: Improvement of the Impact of U.S. Development Assistance Through More Efficient and Economical Administration and Management (0630); Food: Effectiveness of Federal Efforts To Promote International Food and Agriculture Development Assistance (1730).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (0151).

Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development; Department of Agriculture; Office of Management and Budget; Department of State.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.).

Abstract: The implementation of the 1977 Food for Development amendment to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act was reviewed. This is the principal legislation under which the United States provides food aid to friendly countries. The review was conducted because of the emphasis in recent years on more closely relating U.S. food aid with recipient country self-help efforts and because of some congressional concerns that the food for development program had not been implemented more rapidly and on a larger scale. **Findings/Conclusions:** There is a need to fix responsibility and authority for the design, review, approval, and evaluation of the multiyear development plans under the Act with one lead agency, preferably the Agency for International Development. This lead agency could draw upon the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other outside technical expertise in dealing with development planning and implementation. U.S. policymakers face the dilemma of persuading recipient governments to take difficult self-help measures in return for U.S. food aid, which they may perceive that they will get anyway. Agencies also face the problem of getting maximum impact of food aid on development under the Act with its stringent requirements in an environment of highly concessional alternative food aid. A policy framework for linking the concessionality of food assistance to self-help measures needs to be established. Such a policy, if it is to be meaningful, will require close cooperation among the concerned departments and agencies and will require appropriate consultation with congressional committees. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Administrator of AID, drawing upon USDA and other technical expertise, should develop specific country food and agriculture analyses to serve as the foundation for program planning, not only for title III but for the larger issues of integrating U.S. food assistance with other U.S. assistance programs and those of other donors. The Secretary of Agriculture, in the Department's role as Chair of the Development Coordination Committee Subcommittee on Food Aid, should establish or refine as necessary, standards (1) tailoring the terms and self-help measures of food aid to the purposes for which such assistance is provided and to the needs of recipient countries, and (2) basing the concessionality of future assistance on the degree of recipient countries' self-help performance. The Administrator of AID, drawing upon USDA and other technical expertise, should provide technical assistance, when requested, to U.S. missions and recipient governments in the preparation of specific title III proposals and in the evaluation of progress made under specific title III agreements. The Administrator of AID, drawing upon USDA and other technical expertise, should prepare the detailed guidance to U.S. overseas missions for the preparation of specific title III proposals.

115608

Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses. CED-81-96; B-203585. June 24, 1981. 34 pp. plus 7 appendices (15 pp.).

Report to John R. Block, Secretary, Department of Agriculture; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Adaptability of the Food Production System To Maintain Productivity Under Changed Conditions (1728).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (0352).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: Veterinary Services.

Abstract: The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is responsible for conducting regulatory and control programs to protect and improve the Nation's animal and plant resources. The Service has two basic units: Veterinary Services, and Plant Protection and Quarantine. GAO reviewed the Veterinary Service's Brucellosis Eradication Program to determine whether improvements could be made.

Findings/Conclusions: Progress in the Brucellosis Eradication Program has been impeded because several disease control measures have not been implemented effectively. Some animals sold at livestock markets and identified as infected could not be traced to their herds of origin because of inadequate control over the collection of ownership information and the identification tagging of animals. Herds were not always tested in time to assure that infection was expeditiously identified. Controls were not always used to make sure that all animals in quarantined herds were accounted for from test to test so that any infection was identified as quickly as possible. Field personnel had not always followed procedures to locate herds exposed to disease by cattle purchased from herds subsequently found to be infected. While field personnel often attributed these operational shortcomings to lack of industry cooperation or personnel shortages, GAO found that weaknesses in the management systems were a primary cause of ineffective implementation of disease control measures. The management systems do not provide assurance that field personnel and each organizational unit know what is expected of them in implementing these measures, nor do they provide guidance for measuring performance regarding these expectations. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to develop instructions covering the operations necessary to assure that disease control measures are properly implemented and, in conjunction with cooperating State agencies, provide the instructions to all field personnel. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to strengthen enforcement activities by (1) creating a separate line function for compliance personnel; (2) requiring closer coordination of field investigations; and (3) forming a cadre of personnel with the necessary training and experience to effectively pursue cases of improper health certifications by private veterinarians. The Secretary of Agriculture should revise the Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules to include dealer recordkeeping provisions as a consideration in certifying a State's disease status. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to collect and analyze information regarding the effects of extending the test period to include the recognized incubation period, including (1) any increase in the number of infected animals

identified; and (2) any increase in cost to herd owners. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to formulate cooperative agreements which clearly show lines of authority and responsibility for program functions at each organizational level for both State and Veterinary Services personnel. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to modify the automated data system so that it can provide summary and exception information reflecting the degree to which disease control measures are properly implemented by each organizational unit and install the automated data system in States having a high incidence of animal disease. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to establish goals that emphasize improved implementation of disease control measures.

115610

[Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood]. CED-81-125; B-200759. June 22, 1981. 10 pp.

Report to Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary, Department of Commerce; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Consumer and Worker Protection: Consumers Protection From Contaminants and Poisons in Food (0921); Health Programs: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (1251); Food: Adequacy of Federal Food Quality Assurance Efforts (1721).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Other Natural Resources (0306).

Organization Concerned: Department of Commerce; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: National Marine Fisheries Service; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Authority: Saltonstall-Kennedy Act (15 U.S.C. 713c-3).

Abstract: In a prior report, GAO stated that a comprehensive assessment is needed of the quality of seafood produced by U.S. processors for domestic and foreign consumption. GAO pointed out several examples of foreign complaints about U.S. exports and noted that consumer and industry publications have been critical of the quality of U.S. seafood products. Since the earlier report was issued, GAO has collected additional information on the quality of U.S. seafood products that further demonstrates the importance of the recommended study. **Findings/Conclusions:** Variable quality, as well as prices, marketing techniques, and other factors inhibit the demand for U.S. seafood products in foreign markets. However, evidence is not readily available to demonstrate conclusively the specific extent and degree that variable quality impedes U.S. exports. Additionally, the National Marine Fisheries Service's voluntary inspection and certification program does not assure importers that U.S. products will meet or satisfy their quality requirements primarily because inspectors are not familiar with or trained in foreign quality standards. The quality of U.S. exports, as well as domestic products, can be improved by better onboard seafood handling techniques. Incentives, such as price differentials, to fisherman for higher quality products could help in achieving needed improvements. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Commerce should direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to initiate a comprehensive study to assess the quality of U.S. seafood produced for domestic and foreign consumption. Because budget reductions and higher priority projects for Saltonstall-Kennedy funds have prevented the needed evaluation, the Secretary of Commerce should review other options to support the evaluation. The Secretary of Commerce should direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish a program to train inspectors with a particular emphasis on informing them of foreign seafood quality regulations and requirements. The Secretary of Commerce should

direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish a program to train inspectors with a particular emphasis on informing them of foreign seafood quality regulations and requirements. The Secretary of Commerce should work cooperatively with the fishing industry, including fishermen, wholesalers, processors, and retailers, to establish the feasibility of a dockside grading program together with a system of price differentials for high quality products.

115688

Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness. CED-81-70; B-203170. June 26, 1981. 227 pp. plus 3 appendices (14 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Consists of three volumes which can be ordered separately by Accession Number. Volume 1: Report (Accession Number 800001); Volume 2: "Consequences of USDA's Farmer-Owned Reserve Program for Grain Stocks and Prices," authored by Dr. Bruce Gardner (Accession Number 800002); Volume 3: "Theoretical and Empirical Considerations in Agricultural Buffer Stock Policy Under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977," authored by Dr. Richard E. Just (Accession Number 800003).

Issue Area: Food: Federal Government Food Production System (1711); Food: Adaptability of the Food Production System To Maintain Productivity Under Changed Conditions (1728).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture (0350).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; Commodity Credit Corp.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 Stat. 913). Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.). Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.).

Abstract: The farmer-owned grain reserve, authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, is to encourage producers to store wheat and feed grains when they are in abundant supply and extend the time for their orderly marketing. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO and its consultants found that, during its first 2 to 3 years, the farmer-owned reserve (FOR) only partially met its objectives of increasing grain inventories in times of abundant supply, removing the Government from the role of grain storer and reducing price variability. Some reserve grain is of questionable quality, and storage payments have exceeded storage costs. As of March 18, 1981, the reserve contained about 1.22 billion bushels of wheat, corn, and other grains. The value of outstanding loans on these reserve grains was about \$2.9 billion. The reserve grain cannot be sold without penalty until predetermined market price levels are reached. At release, producers may, but do not have to, remove the grain from the reserve. At call, producers must repay their loans or forfeit the grain. Most reserve grain would have been held in private stocks without the reserve. Although the reserve initially succeeded in ensuring producer ownership of reserve stocks, the Government now holds grain purchased in reaction to the Russian grain embargo. Program modifications are needed to improve the program's effectiveness. Producers had been allowed to retain unearned storage payments for an unreasonable period of time when the redemption period was extended. Program regulations have been amended to provide that interest be charged immediately following the maturity date or the originally required settlement date. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should provide for methodical program adjustments in response to a broad range of potential market and political developments to allow decisionmakers in grain and related industries to anticipate such changes and adjustments, while still allowing for some flexibility. The Secretary of Agriculture should determine the average cost of farmer-owned reserve (FOR) grain

storage and limit producer storage payments to this amount. In determining the average cost of FOR grain storage, both onfarm and warehouse storage costs should be considered. The Secretary of Agriculture should amend program regulations to make them consistent with Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service procedures which provide that storage earnings stop in all cases when a grain reaches call status. The Secretary of Agriculture should require the to improve its guidelines and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service procedures for identifying grain with quality problems serving as loan collateral and correcting or eliminating quality problems identified. The Secretary of Agriculture should require the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service to obtain official grade determinations, on a sample basis, as grain enters the farmer-owned reserve (FOR) and on the same grain each subsequent year (where possible), to develop a profile of FOR grain and determine what characteristics are predictors of storability. The Secretary of Agriculture should study the feasibility of other farmer-owned reserve program modifications and, if they provide remedies to the problems that were found, incorporate them into the program. The Secretary of Agriculture should evaluate the effectiveness of the farmer-owned reserve to serve as a basis for Congress to use in making future grain policy decisions.

115713

Audit of the United States Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund--September 30, 1979, to September 27, 1980. AFMD-81-63; B-114871. July 7, 1981. 2 pp. plus 5 enclosures (9 pp.).

Report to George A. White, Architect of the Capitol; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Accounting and Financial Reporting: Operations, Financial Position, and Changes in Financial Position (2802).

Contact: Accounting and Financial Management Division.

Budget Function: General Government: Legislative Functions (0801).

Organization Concerned: Architect of the Capitol.

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 174j-5.

Abstract: GAO examined the balance sheet of the U.S. Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund as of September 27, 1980, and September 29, 1979, and the related statements of operations and changes in financial position for the years then ended. The Senate restaurants are operated primarily for Senators and employees of the Senate. The Architect of the Capitol is responsible for managing the restaurants. Receipts from sales, commissions, and transfers from the appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Senate are used to finance the activities of the Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund. **Findings/Conclusions:** For the period ended September 27, 1980, sales receipts and commissions amounted to \$4,253,211. There was no transfer from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Senate during the year. Senate restaurants operations for the period ended September 27, 1980, resulted in a net operating profit of \$21,428 compared with a net operating loss for the preceding period of \$79,424. The change from a loss in fiscal 1979 to a profit in fiscal 1980 can be attributed primarily to a decrease in losses on cafeteria food operations, an increase in the profit on fast food and cigar-stand operations, and an increase in vending machine commissions. In the opinion of GAO, the financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund as of September 27, 1980, and September 29, 1979, and the results of its operations and changes in financial position for the years then ended.

115724

[Protest of Award of Food Service Concession Contract] B-202246. July 2, 1981. 3 pp.

Decision re: Jets Services, Inc.; by Harry R. Van Cleve, Acting General Counsel.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: National Aeronautics and Space Administration; John F. Kennedy Space Center, FL; Jets Services, Inc.; Canteen of Florida, Inc.

Authority: B-184911 (1976). B-185174 (1976). B-201850 (1981). B-201882 (1981). 31 U.S.C. 71. 31 U.S.C. 74.

Abstract: A firm protested the award of a food service concession contract pursuant to a request for proposals issued by the Kennedy Space Center. According to the concession agreement, the concessioner would operate, with its own funds, a general cafeteria business for the Kennedy Space Center employees and installation visitors. The agency contended that GAO should not consider the protest because no expenditure of the agency's appropriated funds was involved. The protester believed that, since that agency was a party to the contract and appropriated funds would be expended for substantial amounts of Government equipment, facilities, supplies, and services to be furnished to the contractor for use in performing the contract, the contract involved appropriated funds. Therefore, it contended that GAO should review the protest. A review of the proposed contract disclosed that the any awardee would receive the Government equipment and that these items would be utilized by the concessioner as part of the Government's contract administration functions. Any excess profits remaining at the end of the contract term would revert to the Government. In the absence of payments out of appropriated funds, GAO does not review contract awards even if the procuring party is an instrumentality of the United States. Thus, GAO declined to review the protest, and it was dismissed.

115741

More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program. CED-81-83; B-202958. July 9, 1981. 70 pp. plus 4 appendices (31 pp.).

Report to Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, Ranking Minority Member, Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sen. Thad Cochran, Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Food: Federal Domestic Food Assistance Programs (1710); Food: Federal Government Food Production System (1711); Food: Improvement of the Food Marketing and Distribution Process (1716).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (0604).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Food and Nutrition Service; Food Safety and Quality Service; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; Agricultural Marketing Service.

Congressional Relevance: *Senate Committee on Appropriations: Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee; Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton; Sen. Thad Cochran.*

Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act. Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431). School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755). 7 C.F.R. 210. 7 C.F.R. 250.2. 7 C.F.R. 250.4(h). P.L. 95-166. P.L. 96-528. Food and Nutrition Service Handbook 501. 7 U.S.C. 612c. 42 U.S.C. 1762a.

Abstract: In fiscal year 1980, State and local programs to feed students, the elderly, needy families, and others received over \$900 million worth of food through the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) commodity donation program. About 90 percent of the donated food was for the school lunch program administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). Two other USDA agencies provide the commodities. **Findings/Conclusions:** USDA has not fully and accurately determined users' commodity needs, and States order commodities without determining user needs or preferences.

GAO recognizes the difficulty of balancing the program objective of purchasing commodities for surplus removal and price support with the objective of purchasing commodities that user agencies prefer and need. However, GAO believes that improvements can be made. At times, commodities are received too late for use or without advance notice. Occasionally, recipients have to purchase food items locally which they would normally receive through the program. USDA allows States to restrict the mode of transportation to truck or rail, which can result in excessive transportation charges. The Department should consider increased use of the free-on-board (FOB) destination basis for procurement. It has been suggested that the commodity donation program be replaced with a cash or letter-of-credit voucher system. This would allow recipient agencies to purchase desired food items locally using cash or credit vouchers provided by the Department. Opponents fear a possible increase in opportunities for fraud and abuse, an increase in program costs, and a lessening of market surplus response capability. GAO believes that testing should provide Congress with needed data on the pros and cons of the alternative systems.

Recommendation To Agencies: The Secretary of Agriculture should (1) revise USDA procedures to require that shippers provide specific written documentation regarding their inability to supply needed transportation and dates when the vendor requested transportation; (2) emphasize to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service the need to completely review vendor appeal cases and to sufficiently document its actions; (3) monitor FNS regional office efforts in getting States to adopt greater flexibility in the way they take delivery on commodities and, if necessary, require States to annually update their delivery capabilities; and (4) monitor the FOB-destination procurement of fruits and vegetables for the needy family program and, where cost-justified, expand such procurement of fruits and vegetables to other programs receiving donated commodities. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Food and Nutrition Service to require that States develop procedures for distributing commodities to recipient agencies based on reported needs rather than allocating commodities based on the number of meals served. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Food and Nutrition Service to fully evaluate commodity inventory levels at the State distributing agencies by developing a monitoring plan that (1) requires States to continue to report commodity inventory levels as well as inventory levels in State-owned or -leased storage facilities, and to report inventory levels by program; (2) identifies the monitoring responsibilities of FNS headquarters and its regional offices; (3) specifies how those involved in monitoring should analyze the State inventory data and establishes reasonable timeframes for completing the analyses; and (4) specifies actions to be taken when FNS identifies problems with untimely, inaccurate, or incomplete reporting, excessive inventories, or lack of adequate inventory controls. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Food and Nutrition Service to develop a monitoring plan to be followed by State distributing agencies in monitoring commodity inventory levels at recipient agencies. The plan should require that, at a minimum, the State agencies: (1) analyze monthly inventory reports submitted by the recipient agencies to identify excess and/or low inventory levels, poor inventory controls, and ineffective use of commodities; (2) identify causes of the problems, recommend positive action to alleviate them, and follow up to determine that corrective action is taken; and (3) visit a specified number of recipient agencies each year to take a physical inventory and review inventory control procedures. The Secretary of Agriculture should require that all recipient agencies maintain perpetual book inventories; take periodic physical inventories and submit the results to the State along with copies of the source documents used; explain any differences between physical inventory counts and perpetual inventory balances; and develop and report monthly to State distributing agencies data showing, at a minimum, (1) beginning inventory, (2) commodities received during the month, (3) commodities used during the month, (4) ending

inventory, and (5) the value of commodities used per meal prepared. The Secretary of Agriculture should revise appropriate program regulations to require the Food and Nutrition Service to develop a formal monitoring system setting forth data to be maintained by State distributing and recipient agencies, how the data should be analyzed, and who is responsible for the analyses. The Secretary of Agriculture should require State distributing agencies to order commodities for recipient agencies based on demonstrated use and need rather than judgment and personal opinion. The Secretary of Agriculture should specifically show in the annual purchase plan how user needs and preferences affect the amount of funds that may be spent on commodity purchases. Analyses should be included showing the weights given such factors as commodity availability, market prices, and fund availability. The Secretary of Agriculture should establish specific procedures and a required reporting format to ensure that school districts' views on commodity preferences and needs are fully, accurately, and uniformly reflected in reports sent to State educational agencies by the State food distribution advisory councils. The Secretary of Agriculture should evaluate the potential and actual effects of the USDA section 32 commodity purchases on the market prices and quantities available.

115786

Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order. CED-81-129; B-203812. July 2, 1981. Released July 10, 1981. 3 pp. plus 1 appendix (19 pp.).

Report to Rep. George Miller; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Adaptability of the Food Production System To Maintain Productivity Under Changed Conditions (1728).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Navel Orange Administrative Committee; Agricultural Marketing Service.

Congressional Relevance: Rep. George Miller.

Authority: Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601). Agricultural Adjustment Act. 7 C.F.R. 907.20. 7 C.F.R. 907.22. F.P.M. ch. 735.

Abstract: GAO reviewed certain aspects of the California-Arizona navel orange marketing order and provided background information on marketing orders in general and more specifically on the navel orange marketing order. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that: (1) the Navel Orange Administrative Committee's composition, which is established in Federal regulations, only assures adequate consideration of navel orange industry interests because it consists primarily of industry members; (2) about 83,000 tons of oranges were sold as cattle feed this year; (3) there was no evidence that fruit was dumped or otherwise destroyed; (4) 1980-81 orange prices may have been lower without the marketing order, but the long-range implications of marketing order termination are unknown; (5) many of the oranges fed to cattle came from groves receiving Federal water but it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to determine exactly how much; (6) the composition of the marketing order Committee does not violate Federal conflict-of-interest laws; (7) the Navel Orange Administrative Committee does not have the authority to advertise oranges generically, but growers who favor generic advertising are seeking ways of doing so outside of the Committee; (8) handlers who have spoken out against the marketing order have not been audited more frequently than others; and (9) two growers have received extra compensation for serving on the Committee, but this practice has ceased because the Department of Agriculture said it was unacceptable and would result in removal of the growers from the Committee.

115810

[Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health]. HRD-81-95; B-203244. June 1, 1981. Released July 2, 1981. 2 pp. plus 4 enclosures (19 pp.).

Report to Rep. Frederick W. Richmond, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture: Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition Subcommittee; by Gregory J. Ahart, Director, GAO Human Resources Division.

Issue Area: Health Programs: Health Research Keeping Pace With the Changes in Disease Patterns (1219).

Contact: Human Resources Division.

Budget Function: Health: Health Research and Education (0552).

Organization Concerned: Department of Health and Human Services; National Institutes of Health.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture: Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition Subcommittee; Rep. Frederick W. Richmond.

Abstract: A study was conducted to determine whether the peer review system at the National Institutes of Health (NIH): (1) provided adequate peer review of applied research proposals and research proposals using innovative approaches; (2) used qualified individuals to review nutrition-related proposals; (3) funded nutrition-related grant proposals less frequently than other grant proposals; (4) funded researchers with prior NIH support more readily than previously unsupported researchers; and (5) favored researchers from institutions with substantial prior support from NIH. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that all grant proposals submitted to NIH were peer reviewed in a similar manner whether the proposals were for basic or applied research or were considered to be innovative or non-innovative research approaches. The curricula vitae of individuals serving in the peer review system for nutrition research grant proposals indicated that they were qualified to review such proposals. Data on the type of research funded, prior NIH research support, and the total funding level of institutions employing NIH grant recipients show that differences exist in the percentage of grants awarded to researchers in various categories. However, these data do not lead GAO to conclude that there has been a bias toward any category of researcher or institution.

115839

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade. ID-81-21; B-199973. February 27, 1981. Released March 6, 1981. 64 pp. plus 3 appendices (13 pp.).

Report to Sen. Charles H. Percy, Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: International Affairs: Participation of the U.S. Private Sector in the Development Process (0635).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (0151).

Organization Concerned: Overseas Private Investment Corp.; Agency for International Development; Department of Labor; Department of State; Department of Commerce; International Development Cooperation Agency.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Sen. Charles H. Percy; Sen. Frank Church.

Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Foreign Assistance Act of 1969. Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841 et seq.).

Abstract: The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) was created to mobilize and facilitate the participation of U.S. private capital and skills in the economic and social development of less developed friendly countries. GAO was asked to review OPIC to determine the developmental impact of OPIC-supported investments, the effects of these investments on the U.S. economy, and the participation of small U.S. businesses in OPIC programs. **Findings/Conclusions:** OPIC has made progress in diversifying its

finance and insurance portfolios toward the poorer developing countries and has adopted project screening criteria consistent with congressional guidelines. However, OPIC has only limited opportunities to enhance the developmental aspects of individual investment projects or to be particularly selective in choosing investments to support. For the poorer countries and for small business investors, the availability of OPIC services has some importance in the decisions of potential investors. GAO believes that a restriction on OPIC activities in countries having per capita incomes above \$1,000 could be removed. The kinds of investments likely to spur U.S. exports and the possible conflicts that might arise between country development interests and U.S. export interests need to be more fully explored. OPIC needs to examine each investment proposal thoroughly for trade effects and possible development conflicts. GAO did not find a direct relationship between overseas investment and subsequent U.S. job losses but found clear inadequacies in aspects of the OPIC screening and monitoring processes. Large U.S. firms remain the major users of OPIC as small businesses generally lack the resources and expertise to establish ventures overseas and to remain for long periods. OPIC could increase small business participation through closer collaboration with embassy and Agency for International Development (AID) officials and by providing more advantageous insurance rates for small businesses.

Recommendation To Agencies: The President of OPIC, in consultation with the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency, should undertake, in conjunction with the primary U.S. export-oriented agencies, a concerted effort to further identify the specific areas and means by which U.S. foreign investments can significantly stimulate U.S. exports. They should also improve OPIC project selectivity, by requiring that more consideration be given in the OPIC analysis of proposed "trade exception" cases to: (1) strengthening its procurement requirements to include production inputs as well as initial procurement; (2) comparing U.S. with other industrialized nation trade benefits from U.S. foreign investments; and (3) examining long-term effects of possible technology transfers. The President of OPIC and the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency should establish a more active role for AID in screening trade exception cases for possible conflicts with development objectives and devising guidelines and criteria for analyzing these cases. The Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency and the President of OPIC should develop and implement policy guidelines and a system of closer coordination with the Departments of State and Commerce to: (1) identify in the poorer developing countries more development-oriented and financially attractive investment opportunities; (2) help resolve problems encountered by U.S. businesses in the investment process; and (3) assist interested developing countries to improve their foreign investment screening and approval processes, priorities, and promotion efforts. The President of OPIC, in consultation with the Director of International Development Cooperation Agency, should require the OPIC staff to: (1) consult with appropriate Labor Department and labor union officials, as well as a wide range of industry experts, when assessing import-sensitive industry project proposals; and (2) develop specific operational guidelines for approving projects in all import-sensitive industries. The President of OPIC, in consultation with the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency, should fully implement the new system for evaluating and following up on OPIC small business promotion efforts, particularly the investor-mission and feasibility-study programs.

115840

[Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program]. CED-81-72; B-202269 February 27, 1981 Released March 11, 1981. 7 pp. plus 1 enclosure (14 pp.).

Report to Sen. Mark Andrews; Rep. John T. Myers; Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Income Security and Social Services: Programs for the Elderly (1311); Food: How Can the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Food Stamp Program Be Improved (1722).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (0604).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: Rep. John T. Myers; Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson; Sen. Mark Andrews.

Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. Older Americans Act of 1965.

Abstract: The dine-out feature of the Department of Agriculture's Food Stamp Program allows food stamp recipients who are at least 60 years of age to use food coupons to pay for meals in authorized restaurants. **Findings/Conclusions:** The number of States and restaurants participating in the dine-out feature has decreased. Six of the nine States that dropped the feature did so because of the low participation by eligible food stamp recipients. A major factor bearing on the participation level may be that food stamp recipients cannot afford to spend their food coupons for restaurant meals. The limited data available suggest that any major future growth in the dine-out feature is unlikely. Administrative cost data on the dine-out feature were not available; however, estimates indicate that costs are low in actual dollars but high in proportion to restaurant coupon redemptions. GAO believes that the dine-out feature's socialization goal may be better served through the Department of Health and Human Services' Congregate Nutrition Services Program. The dine-out feature needs certain improvements and clarifications to facilitate effective and efficient administration. These include: (1) more specific guidance on the types and numbers of restaurants that States should recruit to fulfill program goals; (2) a determination of whether food coupons may be used for takeout orders; and (3) a resolution of restaurants' participant identification problems.

115875

[Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits]. July 22, 1981. 8 pp.

Testimony before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; by Hugh J. Wessinger, Associate Director, Senior Level, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers; Environmental Protection Agency; United States Fish and Wildlife Service; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; National Marine Fisheries Service.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Abstract: A GAO review identified common delays and problems in the Corps of Engineers' dredging permit program and recommended ways to improve the process. An underlying reason for processing delays is the sharp increase in the number of laws and Federal agencies involved with the dredging permit process. Although current laws emphasize the need to protect valuable resources, they affect timely permit processing. The agencies involved have finalized memorandums of agreement to help reduce commenting time and referral procedures for resolving agency differences. However, the success of these agreements will depend on the spirit of cooperation among the agencies and the ease with which time extensions and referrals are obtained. The Corps also encountered considerable delay during final processing. It is unrealistic to expect a large decrease in permit processing time without a major change in the process. The Corps has taken several steps to increase the timeliness in processing. However, its overall success is difficult to determine. Interagency coordination has been

reported as being highly successful among the other agencies involved. Proposed legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Army to decide on dredging material disposal sites for maintenance operations, subject to congressional approval. This would limit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) authority to prohibit disposal of dredged material based for environmental reasons. If the Corps determines that the incremental benefits of mitigating conditions do not justify the related cost, the conditions could be omitted from environmental impact statements. These changes could speed navigation improvement projects but reduce consideration of environmental issues. GAO believes that, at a minimum, all major differences between the Corps and EPA should be highlighted in the Secretary's submission to Congress for approval. Under the new legislation, the Corps will be required to complete in 1 year the environmental impact statement work necessary for all projects scheduled in the 5-year program. This will probably not provide time to adequately consider the environmental effects of these projects. The proposed legislation would require agencies to establish memorandums of agreement for interagency review and time periods in which to comment on maintenance projects and navigation improvement projects. GAO endorses these specific timeframes.

115938

Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar. CED-81-118; B-203654. July 30, 1981. 51 pp. plus 6 appendices (9 pp.). Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Consumer and Worker Protection: Consumers Protection From Contaminants and Poisons in Food (0921); Food: Effectiveness and Adequacy of Farm Programs Directed Towards Maintaining Farm Income (1729).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (0352).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Food Safety and Inspection Service.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.).

Abstract: GAO reviewed the administration of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act by the Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) at meat and poultry slaughter plants that do business in interstate commerce. Certain areas were identified in which FSIS could improve inspection activities and plant managers could better carry out their responsibilities to assure that slaughter plant operations are sanitary and that meat and poultry products are wholesome, unadulterated, and properly marked. **Findings/Conclusions:** Those areas needing improvement included: (1) sanitation; (2) pest control; (3) plant water systems; (4) product acceptance testing programs; (5) ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations; and (6) controls over condemned and inedible materials. Unannounced visits were made to 62 randomly selected meat and poultry slaughter plants in six States to evaluate plant and inspection staff compliance with inspection program requirements. Nearly one-fourth of those plants visited were not in compliance with one or more of the six basic inspection program requirements. The high incidence of unacceptable ratings and the large number of deficiencies found at plants not severe enough to warrant unacceptable ratings showed that both plant managers and inspection program staff were not fully meeting their responsibilities. Part of this inadequacy could have been due to a shortage of trained inspectors caused by hiring and budget restrictions. Because of these shortages, certain inspection responsibilities had been neglected, including supervising line inspectors, performing acceptance tests,

monitoring plant conditions and operations, and inspecting processing departments. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to require meat and poultry inspection program supervisors to document the results of their required monthly plant reviews. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to provide meat and poultry inspection program supervisors with improved plant-rating criteria that can be applied uniformly and that specify review findings which require a plant to be rated unacceptable in each rating area and overall. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to emphasize to meat and poultry inspection program supervisors the importance of taking effective actions to bring plants up to acceptable levels of compliance when they are found to be out of compliance. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to develop a formal program for reinspecting edible meat byproducts. The program should provide a reliable indicator that the product sampled is representative of the universe sampled and should include specific guidance to inspectors for conducting reinspections and documenting the results. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to instruct slaughter plant inspectors and supervisors to give increased attention to assuring that ante-mortem facilities and equipment are properly maintained and that inspectors perform their examinations of edible and inedible products in the prescribed manner. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to consider the findings in this chapter in developing a swine carcass acceptance testing program and in any revision of the cattle and poultry acceptance testing programs. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to improve the acceptance testing programs by providing more detailed guidance for selecting random cattle carcass samples when the day's operation is longer or shorter than anticipated and by prescribing security measures to assure that cattle carcasses are not tampered with before the acceptance tests. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to reevaluate and, where appropriate, strengthen the acceptance criteria to provide consumers with greater protection against receiving meat products contaminated or adulterated by dressing defects. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) to improve FSIS monitoring of acceptance testing programs to assure that the programs are conducted in the prescribed manner and to assure the programs' integrity. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) to require plant managers to obtain inspector approval of water system repairs and changes that could affect FSIS system requirements. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to issue more detailed guidelines on inspection program requirements for slaughter plant water systems and emphasize to inspectors and supervisors the importance of regularly inspecting these systems. The guidelines should include illustrations and descriptions of deficiencies likely to be encountered. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to require supervisors, as a one-time effort, to determine compliance with inspection program water system requirements during one of their monthly visits to each slaughter plant and to prepare special reports on their findings and any corrective actions taken. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to develop a system of financial disincentives for slaughter plant managers who allow less than sanitary conditions to exist in their plants. This kind of system could include financial penalties, for which legal authority would be required, for poor sanitation or

scheduling preoperative inspections late enough so that correcting any problems found would delay slaughter operations. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to instruct plant inspectors on the need to document all deficiencies found during sanitation inspections and emphasize to supervisors that deficiency records need to be kept. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service to more effectively monitor inspectors and inspection supervisors as they work to bring slaughter plants into compliance with sanitation requirements. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) to require meat and poultry inspectors and supervisors to enforce more strictly FSIS sanitation requirements at slaughter plants with objectives of improving day-to-day plant sanitation and having plants maintain better sanitation on their own initiative rather than responding to deficiencies pointed out by inspectors.

115978

Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension. CED-81-110; B-199124. July 27, 1981. Released July 28, 1981. 51 pp. plus 6 appendices (12 pp.).

Report to Rep. William C. Wampler; Rep. Larry J. Hopkins; Rep. Thomas M. Hagedorn; Rep. Glenn L. English; Rep. E. Thomas Coleman; Rep. Douglas K. Bereuter; Sen. Charles E. Grassley; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: International Affairs: U.S. - Soviet Relations (0654); Food: Effectiveness of Federal Efforts To Maintain Strong U.S. Agricultural Commercial Exports (1731).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Department of Commerce; Department of State; Commodity Credit Corp.

Congressional Relevance: *Rep.* William C. Wampler; *Rep.* Larry J. Hopkins; *Rep.* Thomas M. Hagedorn; *Rep.* Glenn L. English; *Rep.* E. Thomas Coleman; *Rep.* Douglas K. Bereuter; *Sen.* Charles E. Grassley.

Authority: Food Security Wheat Reserve Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-494; 94 Stat. 2578). Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.). Export Sales Reporting Act (7 U.S.C. 612c-3). Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401). Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 Stat. 913). P.L. 96-234. 94 Stat. 333.

Abstract: On January 4, 1980, the President announced that, for foreign policy and national security reasons, the Federal Government was suspending the shipment of about 18 million metric tons of agricultural commodities to the Soviet Union. The President directed the Department of Agriculture to take actions to offset the suspension's impact on farmers. These offsetting actions, most of which were concerned with stabilizing market prices, included removing the suspended grain from the market by increasing the wheat and corn price-support loan rates, adjusting the farmer-owned reserve program, purchasing grain directly from farmers and country grain elevators, and purchasing exporters' undeliverable grain contracts with the Soviet Union. **Findings/Conclusions:** Because of the short time between the decision to suspend shipments and the suspension's announcement, Agriculture was not able to analyze thoroughly the suspension's potential impact and to develop a comprehensive plan of offsetting actions. The lack of adequate planning caused Agriculture to: (1) erroneously anticipate that the farmer-owned reserve would efficiently remove the undeliverable grain; (2) purchase the exporters' Soviet contracts valued at about \$2.4 billion with little documentation that such purchase was necessary; and (3) implement inefficiently the offsetting actions. Since any future suspension of the export of agricultural commodities may have a severe effect on the grain production and

marketing industries, it is important that the potential effects of the various actions that could be taken to offset the potential impact of any further suspensions be identified and analyzed. Agriculture's purchase and resale of the exporters' Soviet contracts and its purchase of corn and wheat from farmers were implemented in a manner which led to Federal losses or increased Federal costs. A Government monitoring program set up to identify illegal shipments to the Soviet Union was reasonably successful in identifying and discouraging direct shipments from U.S. ports to the Soviet Union. However, it was not feasible to closely monitor for possible unauthorized transshipments. The Soviet Union was able to substantially offset the suspension's impact by increasing imports from other countries and drawing down its reserves. **Recommendation To Agencies:** If the Commodity Credit Corporation again considers open-market purchases as an offsetting action, the Secretary of Agriculture should direct it to purchase only the types and grades of commodities suspended from shipment and to make such purchases at prices within a reasonable amount of the existing market price. If the Commodity Credit Corporation again considers purchasing exporters' contracts to offset the impact of any future suspensions, the Secretary of Agriculture should direct it to: (1) prepare an economic justification for each commodity involved in the suspension to determine if such purchase is necessary; and (2) estimate any suspension-related benefits and detrimental effects to the exporters and use both estimates in determining the extent of Federal assistance needed. The Secretary of Agriculture should, after assessing existing farm programs, develop and submit to Congress any legislative recommendations for modifying existing programs or instituting new programs that the Secretary finds are necessary in developing a contingency plan. The Secretary of Agriculture should develop and keep current a contingency plan that would include: (1) an assessment of whether existing farm programs are flexible enough to efficiently and effectively offset the impact of a grain sales suspension on farmers; (2) an evaluation of the types and availability of data needed to determine on short notice the extent and severity of a suspension's impact on farmers, grain elevators, grain transporters, and exporters; and (3) an analysis of the extent, if any, to which the impact on each of the agricultural sectors should be offset.

115990

[Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors]. B-195921. July 31, 1981. 13 pp. plus 1 appendix (2 pp.). **Decision re:** Meat Inspectors, Department of Agriculture; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Labor; Office of Personnel Management; American Federation of Government Employees; Food Safety and Inspection Service.

Authority: Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201). Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 254(a)). *Steiner v. Mitchell*, 350 U.S. 247 (1956). Food Safety and Quality Service, Meat and Poultry Inspectors Manual of Procedures, Personal Hygiene, subpart 8-C. *Department of Labor v. E.R. Field Inc.*, 495 F.2d 749 (1st Cir. 1974). B-199474 (1981).

Abstract: In response to the former Secretary of Agriculture's request, GAO reviewed the time spent by the food inspectors of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Safety and Quality Service (FSQS) in clothes-changing and cleanup activities to determine whether the time is considered as hours of work under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) held that certain USDA red meat inspectors, who are required to wear protective clothing and equipment and to keep them clean, are involved in an integral and indispensable part of their principal activity under FLSA when they are engaged in clothes-changing and cleanup activities at their worksites. GAO would not disturb OPM factual findings unless they were clearly

erroneous. GAO also determined that FLSA does not exclude red meat inspectors' clothes-changing and cleanup activities from being compensable hours worked under FLSA. In addition, there was no custom or practice to exclude such activities from being compensable. The meat inspectors union had always challenged the USDA determination to exclude such activities from being compensable from the time that FLSA was made applicable to Federal employees. Moreover, USDA had paid for a certain amount of clothes-changing and cleanup time in the past. Therefore, the time in question could be considered as compensable hours of work.

116007

Long-Range Planning Can Improve the Efficiency of Agricultural Research and Development. CED-81-141; B-201434. July 24, 1981. 21 pp. plus 4 appendices (10 pp.).

Report to Rep. George E. Brown, Jr.; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Adaptability of the Food Production System To Maintain Productivity Under Changed Conditions (1728).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (0352).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: Rep. George E. Brown, Jr.

Authority: Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act (National). Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113). P.L. 96-362. H.R. 2561 (97th Cong.).

Abstract: GAO reviewed the long-range planning for agricultural research and development which is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, other affected agencies, and the States. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that the U.S. agricultural research and development system does not perform national long-range planning which would meet generally accepted definitions of such planning. The key participants in the system engage in long-range planning only to a very limited extent. No rationale for long-range planning has been developed, and past planning efforts have not resulted in long-range plans. Currently some planning, but not long-range planning, is occurring. Many of the parties in the agricultural research and development system support the concept of national long-range planning, but a number of factors inhibit such planning. The States and the Department of Agriculture work together, coordinate research, and exchange extensive amounts of information. These efforts are independently managed and planned. The challenge of potential food shortages in the future make long-range planning more and more essential. The long-range planning that does occur is done almost exclusively by Agriculture and focuses on inhouse research. Current planning efforts deal primarily with short-term or operational planning. The authority and management for individual research projects is split among Federal, State, local, and private authorities. This fact, frequent changes in departmental leadership, and limited executive interest and guidance make long-range planning extremely difficult. Current agricultural research is not directed or influenced by a long-range plan. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should develop an agencywide long-range plan for agriculture research and development.

116022

Analysis of Certain Operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. CED-81-148; B-204183. July 30, 1981. Released August 5, 1981. 3 pp. plus 3 appendices (24 pp.).

Report to Sen. Roger W. Jepsen; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Effectiveness and Adequacy of Farm Programs Directed Towards Maintaining Farm Income (1729).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Federal Crop Insurance Corp.

Congressional Relevance: Sen. Roger W. Jepsen.

Authority: Crop Insurance Act. Executive Order 11246. P.L. 96-365. 7 U.S.C. 1501.

Abstract: In response to a congressional request, GAO reviewed certain operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC). **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that because of the normal lag of FCIC in adjusting premium rates and its decision to concentrate its staff resources on expanding program coverage, FCIC has not made extensive changes in its premium rates since the passage of the Federal Crop Insurance Act amendment of 1980. As a result, the significant losses which occurred in 1980 have not yet been reflected in the premium rates of FCIC. These losses will be reflected in the premium rates of 1983. FCIC methodology in assembling and updating data for establishing an actuarial basis for insurance has also not changed since the passage of the amendment. Of 30 private insurance companies which initially indicated an interest, only 19 companies entered into reinsurance agreements for crop year 1981. Six other companies entered into agency sales and service agreements. Despite nationwide advertising of the credit permitted when hail and fire insurance is excluded from FCIC coverage and purchased from private firms, the producers have applied to exclude hail and fire insurance coverage from only about 3,000 of the approximately 500,000 policies which have been written. FCIC estimates that total costs for fiscal year 1981 will amount to \$333 million. This amount included the estimated net deficit of \$203 million for crop year 1980. Preliminary data show that premiums for crop year 1981 will be about \$316.5 million, about a 108 percent increase from 1980. The number of acres insured increased to 47.7 million, about an 81 percent increase.

116048

[Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction]. B-203400, B-203400.2. August 10, 1981. 4 pp.

Decision re: Southern Packaging and Storage Co.; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Department of Defense; Southern Packaging and Storage Co.; Sky-Lab Foods, Inc.; Magic Pantry, Inc.; Defense Logistics Agency; Defense Personnel Support Center.

Authority: Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1981 (P.L. 96-527; 94 Stat. 3068; 94 Stat. 3085). Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.). B-179607 (1974).

Abstract: A firm protested the Department of Defense's (DOD) interpretation of a Buy American restriction on food purchases, contained in DOD appropriation acts, which would permit a Canadian firm to participate as a subcontractor in a DOD procurement of combat rations. The Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) rejected earlier efforts by another firm to gain approval for the use of the same Canadian firm in this same procurement. This firm protested to GAO, and the Canadian firm pursued the matter through the office of the Secretary of Defense, which ultimately advised DPSC that the Canadian firm was a permissible subcontractor. The restriction states that no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the procurement of any article of food not grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States or its possessions. The Canadian firm advised GAO that all foodstuffs and packaging materials used in the procurement would be purchased from U.S. suppliers. The foods, already cleaned and prepared, would be delivered to the firm; the only non-American input would be Canadian labor. Since DOD has waived the Buy American Act with respect to purchases from Canada, the issue was whether, in these circumstances, the restriction in the DOD Appropriation Act precludes the Canadian firm's participation in

this procurement GAO believed that the answer was in the meaning of the phrase "food not grown or produced." GAO believed that the meaning of the phrase "food produced" extended beyond the farm level to include food articles which are the result of a process or manufacture applied to agricultural products. However, GAO did not believe that the language of the restriction extends to the packaging of such items, even if some incidental mixing and processing were involved. Consequently, the contribution to the rations envisioned by the proposed Canadian subcontractor falls beyond the reach of the restriction. Accordingly, the protest was denied.

116097

Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects. CED-81-117; B-200467. July 31, 1981. **Released** August 12, 1981. 8 pp. plus 4 appendices (32 pp.).

Report to Rep. Paul Findley; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Income Security and Social Services: Disincentives for Self Sufficiency (1321); Food: How Can the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Food Stamp Program Be Improved (1722).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (0604).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Labor; Ketrion, Inc.; Food and Nutrition Service.

Congressional Relevance: Rep. Paul Findley.

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1977. H.R. 3603 (97th Cong.). S. 1007 (97th Cong.).

Abstract: The Food Stamp Act of 1977 requires that the workfare concept, in which food stamp recipients will be required to work on public service jobs for the value of their food stamp benefits, be tested in 14 pilot projects. GAO reviewed the first year's operation of the Food Stamp Workfare Demonstration, focusing on the operating results of seven demonstration sites, problems in measuring workfare benefits and costs, and the need for legislative and administrative changes that would help provide a more effective and efficient workfare operation. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that the maximum benefits available to the program were not realized because of shortcomings in Federal and local project design and administration. GAO suggested changes to increase household participation in workfare and help achieve workfare's basic objectives of: (1) deterring program participation by those who could work, but choose not to; (2) securing some repayment to taxpayers by those who are needy and receive assistance; and (3) introducing individuals to the work environment. Twenty-five percent of the program participants were in four categories which GAO did not believe merited automatic exemption from workfare. These categories were the participants in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Work Incentive Program, recipients of unemployment insurance benefits, students, and members of households whose earned incomes were equal to or greater than their monthly food stamp benefits. As most households' workfare obligations were less than 5 days a month, it seemed unlikely that workfare obligations would be a problem to these recipients. GAO found that a 30-day job search period given to new referrals to the program allows some participants to receive food stamp benefits for 2 months before being assigned to a workfare job. It found that workfare sanctions are not effective deterrents to workfare non-compliance and need to be strengthened. Also, the cost effectiveness of workfare was not determinable, and there was inadequate reporting to Congress on improvements needed in the program design and administrative procedures. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretaries of Agriculture and Labor should keep Congress fully informed about the problems and results of the workfare demonstration. The Secretary of Agriculture should obtain meaningful cost data to show what costs would be incurred

in a regular, ongoing workfare program, as distinguished from a demonstration. The Secretary of Agriculture should establish and implement an effective system for gathering information on all real benefits being achieved from the workfare demonstration, whether measurable in terms of dollars or not, to give a more accurate account of workfare's actual and potential benefits. Such benefits should include the value of work lost because sites did not immediately identify and assign eligible able-bodied persons to work when the demonstration began, as well as the impact of the demonstration on Food Stamp Program participation. The Secretary of Agriculture should modify workfare program regulations and administrative procedures to require that eligible participants be interviewed and assigned to public service jobs as soon as possible with approved exceptions only where large jurisdictions would encounter massive administrative burdens without a phase-in approach; require participating jurisdictions to randomly verify participants' reasons for not appearing for an interview or job assignment; require that participants not having a good reason for not completing their workfare obligation be immediately sanctioned; establish work standards for workfare assignments and impose sanctions for clearly substandard performance; and require that project design not restrict work benefits and provide for continuity of project operations.

116098

Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions. CED-81-120; B-203482. August 11, 1981. **Released** August 14, 1981. 28 pp. plus 5 appendices (10 pp.).

Report to Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations; Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Land Use Planning and Control: Effectiveness of Programs Designed To Promote and Regulate the Development, Rehabilitation, and Conservation of Nonpublic Lands and Related Resources (2314).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Conservation and Land Management (0302).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Soil Conservation Service.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Appropriations; Senate Committee on Appropriations; Rep. Jamie L. Whitten; Sen. Mark O. Hatfield.

Authority: Bankhead-Jones Act (Farm Tenant) (7 U.S.C. 1010; 7 U.S.C. 1011; 50 Stat. 525). Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590a et seq.; 49 Stat. 163).

Abstract: GAO reviewed the Department of Agriculture's Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) program and the administrative and legislative changes needed to improve the control and operation of the program. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO was unable to develop a clear picture or measure of overall benefits under the program because program accomplishments are not clearly distinguishable at either the project or measure level. The principal problems involved lack of useful data, the intangible nature of some benefits, and varying or unknown degrees of project involvement. GAO was able to obtain cost information on the program overall and on each project but not on individual project measures. Pertinent technical assistance costs were not shown for individual measures. The omission of technical assistance costs in reporting completed measures seriously limited any attempt to evaluate the program's benefits in relation to its costs. Funds appropriated for cost sharing with local sponsors under the program have been used to finance many measures for which other Federal programs have been established. Once projects are authorized, they remain on the rolls indefinitely. Federally assisted sub-State planning organizations have the potential to become an

alternative delivery system for activities carried out under the program because they perform many of the same functions. Some projects' area plans which specify goals, objectives, and measures to be undertaken have not been updated as required by program procedures. **Recommendation To Congress:** If Congress decides to continue the RC&D program, it should legislatively direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish several pilot projects where sub-State organizations would assume the functions of RC&D projects. Upon completion of such tests, the Secretary should be required to provide Congress an evaluation of the test results with such recommendations as may be indicated for transferring additional RC&D project functions to sub-State organizations or the reasons for retaining the functions within the existing RC&D program structure. If Congress decides to continue the RC&D program, it should legislatively require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish procedures for periodically reviewing project operations and deauthorizing projects which are no longer active or have developed the capabilities necessary to continue operating without Federal involvement. If Congress decides to continue the RC&D program, it should legislatively discontinue the use of program funds for installing project measures currently authorized for financing under cost sharing arrangements. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should require the Soil Conservation Service to develop and incorporate an approved evaluation procedure into the program's management process. The Secretary of Agriculture should require the Soil Conservation Service to monitor the program more closely to assure that the projects' area plans are up to date and reflect any changed conditions in project circumstances. The Secretary of Agriculture should require the Soil Conservation Service to improve its program information system to provide data which would permit better assessment of project benefits. The Secretary of Agriculture should require the Soil Conservation Service to account for and identify the costs of providing technical assistance for each project measure.

116126

Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs. CED-81-77; B-198377. August 7, 1981. 46 pp. plus 2 appendices (26 pp.).
Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs: Effective Water Conservation and Reuse Programs (2504).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Interior; Bureau of Reclamation; Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187). Water Supply Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 319). P.L. 87-483.

Abstract: Because prior GAO studies disclosed several large Federal reservoirs with substantial amounts of unsold water or storage space, GAO reviewed the repayment policies and practices of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation that do not ensure fair and timely recovery of water projects' reimbursable costs. **Findings/Conclusions:** Current repayment policies, for the most part, require that water projects must be fully used to ensure cost recovery. However, much water is neither purchased nor used as originally intended and is likely to remain underutilized for years. As a result, the Federal Government will continue to absorb substantial costs. Agency officials have made some changes, but much more should be done. Millions of acre-feet of underutilized water are available in Federal reservoirs. Agency officials stated that they had no water marketing policies and generally relied on State water boards, local chambers of commerce, and water districts to carry out water marketing activities. Agencies have not

taken advantage of opportunities to increase cost recovery. Sometimes agencies use outdated prices for determining operation and maintenance (O&M) costs. In some cases, repayment was not required even though water users received benefits. Payments received from water option contractors were not always apportioned to O&M costs. Occasionally, the Bureau of Reclamation charged water users for O&M costs but credited the revenues to construction cost repayment. As a result of such practices, reimbursable O&M costs had to be paid from Federal funds. O&M costs were not accumulated as reimbursables for future water price determinations, but often were reassigned to nonreimbursable categories. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of the Interior should require a periodic review of regional pricing and accounting practices to ensure that they consistently and equitably apply agency policy. The Secretary of the Interior should require nationwide distribution of its and the Bureau of Reclamation's repayment policies, procedures, and applicable interpretations for establishing and implementing repayment requirements. The Secretary of the Interior should require specific approval of the Commissioner of Reclamation when contract revenues from Federal reservoirs will be applied to a non-Federal entity. The Secretaries of the Army and the Interior should establish policies that require all project purposes to share, in accordance with actual reservoir uses, in O&M expenses. The Secretaries of the Army and the Interior should establish policies that will require an interest allocation to be included in all water charges to municipal and industrial users. The Secretaries of the Army and the Interior should establish policies that will require unrecovered reimbursable O&M costs to be accumulated and considered in future price determinations. The Secretary of the Interior should require annual water price reevaluations as a basis for establishing new or amended contract prices. The Secretary of the Interior should require water contracts with renewal provisions to specify the method for price adjustments. The Secretary of the Interior should require water prices to be based upon how much water can be delivered and sold. The Secretary of the Interior should require reasonable payment for all water reservations. The Secretary of the Interior should issue instructions requiring that reallocation policies be equally applied to both reimbursable and nonreimbursable expenses. The Secretaries of the Army and the Interior should issue instructions requiring congressional authorization to be sought for water uses not specifically authorized. The Secretaries of the Army and the Interior should issue instructions requiring all O&M charges to be updated annually and applied to new or amended contracts. The Secretary of the Interior should issue instructions requiring that O&M cost reallocations be limited to those based upon demonstrated changes in benefits. The Secretaries of the Army and the Interior should annually disseminate information on the available water supply to Congress, State agencies, and potential buyers. The Secretary of the Interior should issue instructions requiring that option revenues be equitably allocated to O&M cost recovery. The Secretaries of the Army and the Interior should issue instructions requiring all reservoir users to share equitably in O&M cost recovery. The Secretaries of the Army and the Interior should develop an overall water marketing strategy for their agencies.

116129

[Overtime Compensation for Food Inspector]. B-196571. August 17, 1981. 4 pp.

Decision re: Nancy C. Jones; by John D. Heller, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Food Safety and Inspection Service.

Authority: B-195921 (1981). B-199673 (1981). B-199474 (1981). 29 U.S.C. 201 et seq. 29 U.S.C. 251 et seq. 29 U.S.C. 204(f). 29 U.S.C. 211(c).

Abstract: An advance decision was requested by a Department of Agriculture certifying officer concerning a food inspector who claimed overtime compensation for performing various duties outside of her regular working hours. She filed a complaint alleging that, during a 6-month period, she spent approximately 50 hours of her own time performing duties required by her job for which she was not paid. These duties included changing clothes, cleaning equipment, and filling out forms. The certifying officer stated that, although he did not disagree that time spent completing paperwork was compensable, the time involved was minimal and there was sufficient time during the employee's workday to complete all required paperwork. Further, he stated that the clothes-changing and cleanup activities were not compensable under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) because they were not indispensable to the performance of the employee's principal activity. According to Federal regulations, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is authorized to administer the provisions of FLSA. OPM investigated the matter and informed Agriculture that the employee was entitled to 46.75 hours of overtime based on estimates made by inspectors of the work performed on non-work time. The certifying officer submitted the matter to GAO because he was dissatisfied with the results of the OPM investigation. GAO held that, given the OPM procedure for processing complaints, including the opportunity for on-site investigations and a review of all pertinent evidence, it would not disturb the factual findings unless they were clearly erroneous, and the burden of proof is on the party challenging those findings. GAO concluded that there were no reasons to challenge the OPM decision. Therefore, the employee was entitled to the determined amount of overtime compensation.

116155

Legislative Developments. 2 pp.

by Judith Hatter, GAO Office of the General Counsel.

In the GAO Review, Vol. 16, Issue 3, Summer 1981, pp. 57-58.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Defense; Veterans Administration; Department of Justice.

Authority: Farm Credit Act of 1971. Farm Credit Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-592; 94 Stat. 3437). Indian Health Care Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-537; 94 Stat. 3173). International Security and Development Cooperative Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-533). Government Corporation Control Act. S. 42 (97th Cong.). S. 381 (97th Cong.). S. 591 (97th Cong.). H.R. 1399 (97th Cong.). H.R. 1887 (97th Cong.).

Abstract: Recent legislative developments have included: (1) amendments to the Farm Credit Act which require that GAO conduct an evaluation of the programs and activities authorized under the Act; (2) amendments to the Indian Health Care Improvement Act which provide for the establishment of programs in urban areas and rural communities to make health services more accessible to Indian populations; and (3) the establishment of the African Development Foundation which is a wholly owned Government corporation subject to GAO audit. Recent legislation which has been proposed following GAO recommendations has included: (1) an act to establish a committee to coordinate the sharing of medical resources between facilities of the Veterans Administration and those of the Department of Defense; (2) legislation which requires an annual audit by GAO of House Members' and committees' accounts; (3) the establishment of a Department of Justice Office of Audits; and (4) legislation to enhance the ability of the Government to collect delinquent taxes and give the Government new tools and incentives to strengthen lagging debt collection efforts.

116169

[GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on

Nutrition]. CED-81-150; B-204179. August 17, 1981. 12 pp. plus 1 enclosure (1 p.).

Report to Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture: Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee; Rep. Doug Walgren, Chairman, House Committee on Science and Technology: Science, Research and Technology Subcommittee; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Adequacy of Nutrition Education and Information Programs (1718); Food: Adequacy and Focus of Federal Support of Human Nutrition Research (1756).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (0352).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Science and Technology: Science, Research and Technology Subcommittee; House Committee on Agriculture: Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee; Rep. George E. Brown, Jr.; Rep. Doug Walgren.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113).

Abstract: GAO was requested to comment on the June 1981 reorganization of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and its impact on nutrition. USDA is in the process of implementing the reorganization and identifying, addressing, and resolving the management and policy problems that occur with reorganization. In addition, details of the USDA nutrition policies have not been fully formulated. As a result, the comments were based primarily on what USDA officials told GAO and on the opinions of professionals from the nutrition community. **Findings/Conclusions:** The USDA reorganization: (1) separates some of the USDA nutrition information functions from its nutrition research functions; and (2) decentralizes its human nutrition research activities by transferring nutrition research activities from its former, high-level, separate-agency status to one of the component research programs of the Agricultural Research Service. According to the Secretary of Agriculture, the USDA restructuring was intended to: (1) increase the efficiency of USDA without additional cost or increase in personnel; (2) focus direction of the agencies along lines of functional responsibility; and (3) have a positive impact on program effectiveness. Major concerns expressed by individuals both inside and outside USDA were: (1) whether nutrition will be less visible and deemphasized; (2) how nutrition issues will be coordinated and integrated; (3) whether nutrition information policies, programs, and strategies will be adversely affected; and (4) whether nutrition research will continue to be supported under its new decentralized setup.

116170

Emerging Issues From New Product Development in Food Manufacturing Industries. CED-81-138. August 19, 1981. 20 pp. plus 1 appendix (4 pp.).

Staff Study by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Need for Federal Actions in the Food Processing and Distribution Sectors (1725).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture (0350).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Federal Trade Commission.

Authority: Sherman Antitrust Act. Trade Commission Act. Clayton Act (Trusts).

Abstract: GAO examined the nature and magnitude of the changes that have taken place in the food industry and identified issues which related to them. It did not attempt to provide resolution of

the issues nor did it intend for its list to be all-inclusive. The issues should help to provide a better understanding of the complex task facing policymakers in analyzing the performance of the food manufacturing industry. The structure of the food industry has undergone a significant transformation over the past half century. More new products are now being manufactured by fewer firms. The frequency of high market concentration, whereby fewer and fewer firms account for most sales or market production, and its effects on competition, raises a number of questions for consideration by the Government and society as a whole. However, the ability of the Government and society to analyze the industry's performance has not kept pace where the primary focus of competitive activity has been new product development. Policymakers are faced with a complicated challenge: defining performance measures to determine how well the market system serves the aims of society.

116172

Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification. CED-81-119; B-199623. August 21, 1981. 34 pp. plus 7 appendices (15 pp.).

Report to Congress; by John D. Heller, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Food: Effects of Scarcity in Farm Input Resources (1726); Education: Quality of Life of Children and Their Families (3305).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (0352).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges: Extension Committee on Organization and Policy; Science and Education Administration: Extension Service.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Morrill Act (Agricultural Colleges). Hatch Act (Agricultural Experiment Stations) (7 U.S.C. 361a et seq.). Smith-Lever Act (Agricultural Extension Work) (7 U.S.C. 341 et seq.). Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3301). Higher Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-329). 7 U.S.C. 3123.

Abstract: The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest education system of its kind in the world. It is active in rural, suburban, and urban communities and, in addition to agricultural and home economics programs, offers programs in social and economic problems and cultural, recreational, and leisure-time activities. The Extension Service was established in 1914 primarily to provide farmers with information from agricultural research and to encourage them to adopt improved farming methods. Recently, its programs have expanded to include instruction in arts and crafts, recreation, creative and performing arts, and mental and emotional health. GAO reviewed the Extension Service to determine whether its programs were meeting their basic missions. **Findings/Conclusions:** As more programs vie for Extension Service resources, disagreements have occurred over what its mission should be. Some groups feel that it is ignoring their needs; others say it is trying to be all things to all people. GAO stated that, because the demands for the Extension Service's programs are great and its resources are limited, its available resources need to be used as efficiently as possible. GAO also stated that the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Federal Extension Service, the Federal agency involved, should assume a more active leadership role in the Extension Service program development. GAO concluded that improved performance and impact measurement is needed to determine whether extension programs are effective. There are no comprehensive Service-wide evaluation requirements due to a lack of a central office to clearly define such standards. GAO believes that USDA is the natural place within the organization from which to provide leadership and direction in evaluation. **Recommendation To Congress:** The appropriate congressional committees should con-

sider the role that they want the USDA Federal Extension Service to play in providing extension program leadership and guidance. The appropriate congressional committees should examine the Cooperative Extension Service's mission. As part of this process, the committees could direct the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare, in cooperation with the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP), an updated statement of the Extension Service's mission. The committees could require this statement to contain explicit mission objectives and priorities and to be submitted to them for their information and review. The committees could also require the Extension Service to provide periodic progress reports on meeting its goals and objectives. In addition, the committees could also hold oversight hearings on the Cooperative Extension Service to review current extension programming and to consider and focus on the mission that the committees want carried out. The hearings could provide the basis to develop legislation, if necessary, to more clearly define the Cooperative Extension Service's mission. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should assume leadership, in cooperation with ECOP, for developing and implementing a uniform accountability and evaluation system for the Cooperative Extension Service. The system should include provisions for planning and coordinating accountability and evaluation activities throughout the Extension Service. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the Administrator of the Federal Extension Service to become more involved with the States in the total extension program development process. This includes: (1) determining, in cooperation with the ECOP, national extension program priorities and goals; (2) providing leadership in getting States to implement extension programs which address national extension priorities; and (3) interacting with States in developing as well as reviewing work plans.

116189

[Research Aimed at Solving Water Supply and Quality Problems]. August 24, 1981. 5 pp.

Speech before the Water Reuse Symposium; by Lewis M. Ogles, Senior Evaluator, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Water Resources Council.

Authority: Water Research and Development Act.

Abstract: The United States has an abundant water supply, but its geographical distribution and availability often do not match demand. GAO believes that an overall comparative assessment of conservation and augmentation technologies is needed to determine which have the most potential for solving water supply and quality problems at the lowest cost and with the least risk. There does not appear to be a correlation between the potential of some technologies and their relative level of Federal funding. While some appear to have low potential and high funding, others appear to have high potential and low funding. Factors to be considered in assessing technologies' potential include: (1) an overall comparative assessment should be preceded by regional and local assessments, because potential solutions may differ among regions and localities; (2) all regional and local water problems and potential solutions should be identified; and (3) consideration should be given to the impact of technical, environmental, legal, and social obstacles. GAO believes that formal planning can assist technology development and increase the likelihood of user acceptance. Without research plans, results may sit idle, programs may be prolonged with no determination as to whether objectives have been satisfied, and technical, environmental, legal, and social obstacles may not be adequately addressed and dealt with. A plan for developing a particular conservation or augmentation technology should be a formal mechanism which identifies the tasks needed to develop the technology and encourage user acceptance. GAO believes that planning could help tie many agencies' applied research projects

into meaningful programs to conserve or augment water supplies. GAO examined past and current Federal efforts at coordinating water-related research and the need for an organization to be specifically assigned this responsibility. GAO believes that the Water Resources Council, a Federal entity responsible for assessing the adequacy of the Nation's water supplies, should be assigned this responsibility. However, if problems cited by agencies are not overcome, GAO believes that establishing a water resources research committee with representatives from the major agencies involved in water research could be an effective alternative.

116190

[Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs]. A-51604. August 25, 1981. 3 pp

Decision re: Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; California; Department of Social Services; Texas.

Authority: 9 C.F.R. 271.2(c). 7 C.F.R. 275.9(d)(2). A-51604 (1980). 7 U.S.C. 2013(c).

Abstract: Two States requested GAO to reconsider its decision regarding the reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program administrative costs. The previous case addressed the question of whether the Department of Agriculture (USDA), in reimbursing States for part of their administrative costs in carrying out the Food Stamp Program, should reimburse States using a cash basis method of accounting at the rate effective when the payments were actually made by the State or at the rate effective when the administrative costs were incurred. Because the States did not have an opportunity to present their position when GAO first considered this matter, GAO agreed to reconsider. Previously, GAO concluded that the USDA decision to reimburse all States, regardless of whether they use a cash basis or accrual basis of accounting at the rate in effect when the costs were incurred, was not inconsistent with either statute or regulation. Thus, citing well established legal principles that great deference be given to the interpretation of a statute by the agency charged with its administration and that the agency's position will only be overturned if it is found to be arbitrary and capricious, GAO saw no basis to challenge the USDA interpretation. The States argue, however, that a proper reading of the regulations suggests that States using a cash basis method of accounting should be reimbursed at the rate in effect on the date the administrative costs are actually paid. In reaching this conclusion, the States contend that the regulation which provides for reimbursement at the rate in effect when the costs are incurred must be read in conjunction with several other sections of the regulations to determine when costs are considered to be incurred for a cash basis State. GAO, however, was unable to find that the USDA Secretary's interpretation was arbitrary, capricious, or legally untenable. Accordingly, the previous decision was affirmed.

116208

U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries. ID-81-51; B-203909. August 25, 1981. 31 pp. plus 4 appendices (35 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: International Affairs: Improvement of the Impact of U.S. Development Assistance Through More Efficient and Economical Administration and Management (0630); Water and Water Related Programs: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (2551).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and

Financial Assistance (0151).

Organization Concerned: International Development Cooperation Agency; Agency for International Development; Department of State; Department of the Treasury.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Abstract: A review was conducted of water resources development activities and problems in developing countries, especially those problems associated with providing community water supplies. The United States has not developed water policies and strategies despite the fact that much of the billions of dollars in financial support for developing country water projects emanates either directly or indirectly from the United States. **Findings/Conclusions:** Numerous problems and constraints limit the progress that developing countries can make toward the United Nations' (UN) goal to provide clean water and adequate sanitation for all by the year 1990. These major constraints involve: funding; institutional and manpower needs; concentration of assistance in urban areas, even though the rural poor are in greatest need; and problems in maintaining facilities. Funding assistance needed will have to more than double and developing countries would have to double their own funding just to meet the minimum needed to attain the UN goal. Even if sufficient funds were provided, developing countries would not be able to use the funds efficiently and in time to meet the goal because of a lack of trained personnel. Most of the projects to date have been in urban areas. However, about 70 percent of the population in developing countries live in rural areas. Since developing countries decide themselves where the projects are to be located, the donors need to exert influence to ensure that the rural areas receive at least a portion of the assistance given. Further, information is not systematically generated to apprise host governments and aid donors of water supply maintenance problems and projects which need rehabilitation. Such information could be helpful in deciding how to make the best use of available funds for increased access to water supplies by the people of developing countries. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency should emphasize the need to fund programs for the institutional development and training of maintenance personnel in those countries having the most critical needs. The Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency should collect and maintain information which would systematically assess the condition of existing water supply and sanitation projects and suggest a program to help those in need of rehabilitation. The Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency should encourage external donors to provide incentives to developing countries which have demonstrated that they will maintain water supply and sanitation projects. The Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency should emphasize use of bilateral and multilateral funds for water development activities and projects which will have a significant impact on the rural poor. The Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency should incorporate into loan agreements a requirement that developing countries provide funds for project maintenance. The Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency should establish reasonable and attainable interim goals during the Water Decade. These goals should be established on a country-by-country basis, consistent with country surveys of water resources and needs.

116234

Review of Financial Statements of Commodity Credit Corporation. CED-81-137; B-202690. August 13, 1981. 5 pp. plus 4 appendices (33 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Accounting and Financial Reporting (2800).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture (0350).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Commodity Credit Corp.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841). P.L. 83-480.

Abstract: A review was conducted of the statement of financial condition of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of September 30, 1980, and its related statements of income and expense, analysis of deficit, and source and application of funds for the year then ended. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that certain accounting policies and practices of the Corporation depart from generally accepted accounting principles. These departures, which affect the presentation of information in the financial statements, included: (1) interest income and accrued interest receivable of a least \$200 million were not recognized in the proper accounting period on nonrecourse loans; (2) significant accounting transactions were not adequately shown on the financial statements; (3) inventory of about \$1.7 billion may have been substantially overvalued; (4) accrued interest receivable of about \$144 million on Public Law 83-480 sales were not separately shown in the statement of financial condition; and (5) the footnote to the financial statements did not adequately describe accounting treatment of the deferred credit account for Public Law 83-480 sales. The total effect of these departures on the Corporation's financial statements has not been determined. Because of these departures and because its review was limited principally to inquiries of Corporation personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data, GAO did not express an opinion on the Corporation's financial statements.

116235

National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife. CED-81-107; B-196756. August 24, 1981. 63 pp. plus 5 appendices (30 pp.).

Report to James G. Watt, Secretary, Department of the Interior; John R. Block, Secretary, Department of Agriculture; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Environmental Protection Programs: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (2251); Land Use Planning and Control: Management of Federal Lands (2306); Water and Water Related Programs: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (2551).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Recreational Resources (0303).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of the Interior; United States Fish and Wildlife Service; Bureau of Land Management; Forest Service; National Park Service; Department of the Interior: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Appropriations; Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Authority: Animal Damage Control Act of 1931 (7 U.S.C. 426 et seq.; 16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.; 16 U.S.C. 528 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.). Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.). Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (National) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). Estuarine Act (16 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.). Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.). Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.). Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-487; 16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.; 94 Stat. 2371). Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act. White Act (Alaska Fisheries). Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960. Land Policy and Management Act. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

Abstract: GAO conducted a review of specific Federal fish and wildlife programs to evaluate the overall effectiveness of Federal agencies' management of fish and wildlife resources and habitat to assure that development activities have the least possible adverse effect on fish and wildlife. **Findings/Conclusions:** Several laws require Federal agencies to seek the advice of the Fish and Wildlife Service on planned activities that may affect fish and wildlife. However, the Service is able to respond to only about half of these requests because of a lack of staff and funds. The Service has not established a priority system to identify and respond to those projects having the worst potential impact on fish and wildlife. Effective management of the National Wildlife Refuge System has been limited because the Service has not provided the needed guidance. The Service is also having problems managing the National Fish Hatchery System. It has not been able to establish and carry out national priorities for identifying which fish species to produce and which hatcheries to operate. Lack of direction and funding limitations contribute to this problem. For example, the National Wildlife Refuge and Fish Hatchery Systems have deteriorated to the point where there is a \$650 million new development and rehabilitation backlog. The Service's current policy and attitudes stress conservation and protection of fish and wildlife, and this conflicts with the Animal Damage Control Act's original intent of predator control. The current program has not significantly reduced livestock losses caused by predators. Livestock insurance as an alternative was considered but was not feasible. Thus, managing the newly designated Alaskan Federal lands presents a challenge between conservation and development interests. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior should enter into a cooperative agreement which will give the Fish and Wildlife Service the authority to decide how animals should be managed by other agencies in those instances where wildlife species migrate across the boundaries and are being managed by more than one Federal agency. Such an agreement should also include the States where appropriate. The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior should direct the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the Forest Service to give greater emphasis to conserving and managing fish and wildlife. Should the Animal Damage Control Program remain in Interior, the Secretary of the Interior should direct the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks to determine whether the control program should: (1) be continued as is, or be modified to increase effectiveness; and (2) more fully explore alternatives such as livestock insurance to determine if they are viable. Should the Animal Damage Control Program remain in Interior, the Secretary of the Interior should direct the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks to develop and propose to Congress amendments to the Animal Damage Control Act of 1931 that reflect the current objectives of the Animal Damage Control Program to bring predators under control, rather than to eradicate, suppress, and destroy them. The Secretary of the Interior should direct the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks to review the condition of refuges and hatcheries and establish priorities for a rehabilitation program. The Secretary of the Interior should direct the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks to determine which marginal refuges and hatcheries could be eliminated, propose a plan to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees setting forth the reasons why they should be discontinued, and seek approval from the Committees to close them. The Secretary of the Interior should direct the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks to establish priorities on the types of refuges and hatcheries that should be developed, operated, and maintained. The Secretary of the Interior should direct the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks to update the Fish and Wildlife Service's Wildlife Refuge Manual and flyway management plans. The Secretary of the Interior should establish policies, objectives, and guidance for an effective fish and wildlife research program. As part of this effort, the Secretary should consolidate the Fish and Wildlife Service's two research programs into one organizational unit. The

Secretary of the Interior should review the Fish and Wildlife Service's operations to determine whether its new priority system is effective in identifying those projects that have the greatest potential adverse impact on fish and wildlife.

116251

Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs. CED-81-144; B-204258. August 31, 1981. 30 pp. plus 1 appendix (1 p.).

Report to John R. Block, Secretary, Department of Agriculture; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Domestic Housing and Community Development: Effectiveness of Federal Loan Programs for Farmers (2124).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Community and Regional Development: Area and Regional Development (0452).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Farmers Home Administration.

Congressional Relevance: *House* Committee on Agriculture; *House* Committee on the Budget; *Senate* Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; *Senate* Committee on the Budget.

Authority: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35). Housing Act of 1949. P.L. 96-438. Farmers Home Administration Instruction 1924-B. H. Rept. 95-986. S. Rept. 95-752.

Abstract: GAO reviewed the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) program for providing low-interest rate loans to limited-resource farmers to determine whether more supervision and technical assistance were needed to achieve program goals and whether improvements were needed to control costs and safeguard against misuse of program funds. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that the management assistance provided to limited-resource borrowers has been inadequate and limited. As a result, borrowers will have a hard time meeting the program goals of increasing production, incomes, and living standards. Additionally, GAO found that FmHA did not always identify borrower weaknesses which needed attention or farm or financial management improvements or practices which needed development. Significant information was sometimes omitted from annual farm plans, and long-range planning was limited or nonexistent. The importance of a record-keeping system was not always discussed. Farm visits were not always made, and yearend analyses of farm records were not always made to determine progress, problems, and needed corrective actions. FmHA staffing has not been adequate to provide the level of assistance needed, and other Department of Agriculture agencies are not being used effectively to obtain additional assistance. FmHA has made limited-resource loans to borrowers who were ineligible, and loan files were not always fully documented to support the loans. Because the subsidies can be substantial, internal controls must be adequate to assure that only eligible borrowers receive them. A good internal control system which separates the duties and procedures governing the authorization, preparation, review, and flow of transactions through the system is lacking. It may be possible to recapture interest subsidies on the loans from the appreciation in farm values when the farm is sold, transferred, or no longer farmed by the borrower. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture, in an effort to reduce subsidy costs, should direct the FmHA Administrator to seek legislation to permit the recapture of Federal subsidies on limited-resource farm ownership loans when the property is no longer farmed by the borrower, sold, or transferred. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the FmHA Administrator to improve to the extent possible the FmHA internal control system in the limited-resource program by using the review functions to assure compliance with FmHA documentation requirements. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the FmHA Administrator to improve, to the extent possible,

the FmHA internal control system in the limited-resource program by subjecting the county supervisor's decision to increase or continue present interest rates to review and concurrence by another individual or group. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the FmHA Administrator to improve, to the extent possible, the FmHA internal control system in the limited-resource program by assuring that loan approval decisions are not made by those individuals responsible for processing the loan and documenting all the facts in support of loan approval. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the FmHA Administrator to emphasize to FmHA county officials the importance of recording in the Farm and Home Plan the actual results of the annual farm operations. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the FmHA Administrator to develop more appropriate technical aids or forms to encourage more effective long-range planning of a borrower's farm operation and in planning and carrying out farm visits. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the FmHA Administrator to revise FmHA instruction 1924-B to specify the priority to be given in supervising limited-resource borrowers. The Secretary of Agriculture should direct the FmHA Administrator to make more effective use of the resources available from other Department of Agriculture agencies by establishing formal working agreements and referral systems, by performing joint farm planning for existing and future limited-resource borrowers, and by reporting back to the Secretary on the progress and problems being encountered in obtaining such cooperation.

116285

[Protest of Department of Interior Contract Award]. B-202433. September 9, 1981. 7 pp.

Decision re: Navajo Food Products, Inc.; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Bureau of Indian Affairs; Navajo Food Products, Inc.; Department of the Interior.

Authority: Buy Indian Act (25 U.S.C. 47). Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 552). 41 C.F.R. 14H-3.215-70. 56 Comp. Gen. 178. 60 Comp. Gen. 36. F.P.R. 1-1.601-1. F.P.R. 1-2.404-1. F.P.R. 1-2.407-1. F.P.R. 1-1.1203. *Perkins v. Lukens Steel Co.*, 310 U.S. 113 (1940). *Coyne-Delaney Co., Inc. v. Capital Development Board of the State of Illinois*, 616 F.2d 341 (7th Cir. 1980). BIA [20] Manual 2.1. B-188888 (1977). B-196924 (1980). B-195990 (1980). B-197209 (1980). B-203175 (1981). 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2).

Abstract: A firm protested the award of contracts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The record showed that the protester had supplied dairy products for the BIA school food program for the 10 years preceding this procurement under contracts negotiated under the Buy Indian Act. The Act permits the negotiation of contracts with Indians to the exclusion of non-Indians. The Department of the Interior's policy provided for contracting with qualified Indian firms to the maximum extent practicable; non-Indian firms are to be contacted only after it has been determined that there are no qualified Indian contractors within the normal competitive area that can meet the Government's requirement and that are interested in doing so. On the basis of a BIA review and complaints from school officials about the high price and poor quality of the dairy products furnished by the protester, the Commissioner of BIA formally waived the Act preference for the 1981 procurement and authorized the purchase of the dairy products on the open market. BIA had not advised the protester that the 1981 requirement was going to be competed without the Act preference, and the protester assumed that, as the only Indian-owned firm in the area, it was going to receive the 1981 contract. The protester contended that: (1) BIA never published in the Federal Register the criteria that it used to decide whether to waive the Buy Indian Act's preference, and this violated the Administrative Procedure Act; (2) it was not appropriate for BIA to award contracts under a solicitation that stated that it was for information purposes only; and (3) the

awardee lacked the facilities to properly perform the contract. GAO held that: (1) the protester's argument was without merit since the Buy Indian Act exempts contract matters from the requirement in the Administrative Procedure Act that agencies publish various procedural and substantive rules and policies in the Federal Register; (2) BIA properly could award contracts under the solicitation despite the notice that it was for information purposes only since the notice also cautioned firms to submit best bids and since the Government reserved the right to make the award to the low bidder; and (3) the final contention involved the firm's responsibility which did not involve the issue of fraud, and therefore was not for GAO review. Accordingly, the protest was denied in part and dismissed in part.

116297

Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention. CED-81-152; B-204571. September 10, 1981. 17 pp. Report to Nancy H. Steorts, Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission; C. W. McMillan, Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture; Arthur Hull Hayes, Jr., Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration; Anne M. Gorsuch, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency; Thorne G. Aughter, Assistant Secretary for Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Need for Federal Actions in the Food Processing and Distribution Sectors (1725); National Productivity: Productivity for Common Government Functions (2902).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture (0350).

Organization Concerned: Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Environmental Protection Agency; Food and Drug Administration; Department of Agriculture; Consumer Product Safety Commission; Department of Transportation; Department of Health and Human Services; Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group.

Abstract: Despite many years of using fumigants to eradicate insect pests from grain and grain products and despite the involvement of many Government agencies in various facets of this activity, fumigant problems remain and much still needs to be learned about fumigants and their effects on vegetation, pests, and humans. A number of fumigant-related problems were identified by GAO, including the Federal Government's fragmented involvement in this area. **Findings/Conclusions:** The work done by GAO disclosed that: (1) grain workers are exposed to potentially unsafe fumigant levels; (2) workers' concerns about health as a result of fumigant exposure have strained relations between some company and union officials and among other parties involved in shipping, handling, and storing grain; (3) potentially harmful fumigant residue has been found in some food products; and (4) a need exists for more knowledge about fumigants and their effects to either reduce current unwarranted anxiety levels or result in documented support for stronger, future precautionary measures. GAO further pointed out that the Federal approach to the subject is fragmented; each agency often works independently without any one agency having a good overview of all that is going on. As a result, work may be duplicated among agencies, and lines of responsibility are not always clear. GAO believes that the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group, established to allow participating agencies to work closely together on topics that cross agency lines, is a proper forum to bring various agencies together and provide the overseer role that is needed. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group should address the problems discussed and any related issues. The Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group should assume the role of overseer of the fumigation area and publicize this role to its participating agencies and others. The

Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group should accept grain fumigation as a topic for its consideration.

116304

Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? CED-81-121; B-204143. September 9, 1981. 33 pp. plus 7 appendices (48 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Food: Federal Domestic Food Assistance Programs (1710).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (0604).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.). Child Nutrition Act (42 U.S.C. 1779). Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

Abstract: School food service programs across the Nation, especially in high schools, are having difficulty in effectively providing lunches to the Nation's children. Many programs are faced with increasing meal costs, declining student participation, plate waste, and unanswered questions about the nutrients in the meals. GAO reviewed seven school districts to determine if their innovative approaches were solving or aggravating problems in the lunch program. **Findings/Conclusions:** None of the high school lunch formats reviewed met the program's recommended dietary allowances even though the lunches as offered, on the average, met or exceeded the amounts of food required by the Department of Agriculture. Because students also eat at other times of the day, there may be no health risk associated with these nutrient deficiencies. Upgrading the lunches' nutritional quality to meet all the goals may be difficult and may not be feasible in all cases because attempts to improve nutrition may adversely affect participation, cost, and plate waste. A test of a computer assisted nutrient standard system of meal planning is being conducted to develop menus based on nutritional value of foods rather than the meal pattern. A review of program regulations called for in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 could have an important impact on the nutrient content of school lunches and on program goals. Offering high school students a greater food selection and improving the eating environment seem to increase program participation. GAO found less plate waste in programs using the fast-food format versus the conventional format and that offering a variety of foods from which students may choose helps to reduce plate waste. Having fast-food and salad formats, in addition to the conventional format in a lunch program, does not necessarily increase costs. However, school lunch costs in the school districts which GAO reviewed continually increased from school years 1976-77 through 1979-80. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should take a fresh look at Agriculture's one-third recommended dietary allowance (RDA) goal for school lunches and decide whether the achievement of some specified goal, such as one-third RDA, within acceptable limits of plate waste, cost, and student participation is considered unnecessary or impractical, and whether the goal should be dropped and the program should operate simply on the basis of providing a variety of foods within a specified meal pattern or some other achievable criteria. The Secretary should also decide whether the serving of lunches that will provide either one-third or some other specified percentages of the RDA's over time is considered important for students' nutritional well-being, and whether ways must be developed to ensure that the goal is essentially met within acceptable limits of plate waste, cost, and student participation. This could involve: requiring that different quantities of food be served to different age groups; specifying certain foods that must be served; expanding the menu planning guide to include lists of foods for nutrients not currently listed; providing guidance on how to

incorporate certain hard-to-get nutrients into the lunches; providing guidance on minimizing loss of nutrients through preparation and storage; and/or implementing the computer assisted nutrient standard menu planning system nationwide after working with school districts currently testing the system to reduce the differences in expected and actual nutrient content of computer-planned meals. Other ways to achieve an RDA goal should be explored within Agriculture and with school food authorities and recognized experts in nutrition and food service.

116327

[The Government Brain Drain]. September 14, 1981. 7 pp
Testimony before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs: Civil Service and General Services Subcommittee; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the Comptroller General.

Organization Concerned: Office of Personnel Management.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs: Civil Service and General Services Subcommittee.

Authority: Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. Executive Salary Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act (P.L. 94-82).

Abstract: The Government brain drain caused by inadequate salary levels, irregular pay adjustments, and distorted pay interrelationships of top Federal officials is one of the most critical but perhaps least understood and appreciated problems facing Government today. Because of pay restrictions legislated by appropriation acts, Federal officials at seven different levels of responsibility now receive the same salary. Continuing the pay cap into October 1981 will extend the pay compression to an eighth level of responsibility. As effective management and operation of Government programs may be very critically jeopardized, Congress must face up to the pay compression and its related problems. Congress and the Office of Personnel Management have limited the maximum number of Senior Executive Service employees that could receive performance awards from 50 percent to 20 percent and have limited the size of bonuses that could be awarded. Cost-of-living pay increases have been denied also. Because of these restrictions, the turnover rate among career executives has increased dramatically; experienced executives at the peak of their managerial career are retiring early at alarmingly high rates; and the morale of the remaining Federal executives and senior managers is low. Pay compression also adversely affects the recruitment of senior executives and managers and creates incentives for agencies to use Senior Executive Service rank and performance awards as a secondary compensation system to reflect factors which should be reflected in basic salary levels. GAO strongly urges Congress to discontinue the appropriation restriction on payment of the scheduled salaries of top Federal officials and to allow cost-of-living adjustments to take place in at least the executive and judicial branches.

116372

[Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program]. B-202568. September 11, 1981. 10 pp
Letter to Sen. David H. Pryor; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Small Business Administration.

Congressional Relevance: Sen. David H. Pryor.

Authority: Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636 et seq.). Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 665). Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553). 13 C.F.R. 123. 13 C.F.R. 123.3(a)(1). 13 C.F.R. 123.5(a). 13 C.F.R. 101.9. 58 Comp. Gen. 635. 58 Comp. Gen. 638. 40 Comp. Gen. 242. 40 Comp. Gen. 247. 44 Comp. Gen. 472. 44 Comp. Gen. 475. 46 Comp. Gen. 198. 46 Comp. Gen. 200. 46 Fed. Reg. 18527. 46 Fed. Reg. 18528. *Monter v. United States*,

440 F. Supp. 44 (D. Pa. 1977). *Dubrow v. Small Business Administration*, 345 F. Supp. 4 (D. Cal. 1972). *Capital Refrigeration, Inc. v. United States*, 375 F. Supp. (D. Pa. 1973). B-201706 (1981). B-164381 (1969). B-178704 (1973). B-181432 (1976).

Abstract: In March 1981, the Small Business Administration (SBA) found that its appropriation could not meet the requirements of its disaster programs for the remainder of the fiscal year. Excessive demands exhausted the funding apportioned to SBA which necessitated an immediate suspension of the approval of disaster loans until the apportionment of additional funds could be obtained. Effective March 19, 1981, SBA revised its regulations to provide that physical loss disaster loans to businesses would only be made to the extent that the required financial assistance is not available from private sources. The revisions also provide that physical disaster loans to businesses shall not exceed 60 percent of the actual physical loss resulting from the disaster. Generally, agencies charged with the statutory responsibility of administering a Government program are accorded great deference with respect to the promulgation and interpretation of regulations implementing the program. The courts and GAO have recognized the broad SBA discretion under statutory provisions authorizing the SBA business loan program. Thus, it is clear that the SBA authority to issue and amend its regulations cannot be questioned, provided that the regulations adopted are not in conflict with any relevant statutory requirements. GAO believes that the amended regulations do not conflict with the underlying disaster loan legislation. There is nothing in the relevant statutory provisions or their legislative history that sets either a minimum or maximum percentage of loss that SBA is required to cover when approving a disaster loan. While legislation clearly allows SBA to approve disaster loans without having to take into consideration the availability of credit from other sources, SBA is not prohibited from taking this factor into account if it so chooses. Since prior regulations are no longer applicable after the revised regulations have become effective, SBA did not exceed its authority in approving loan applications on and after the effective date of the revisions regardless of when the applications were filed. SBA is legally prohibited from incurring obligations in excess of the total amount of available funds. Therefore, it was within its authority to suspend approval of disaster loan applications temporarily. GAO concurred with the SBA actions in this matter.

116388

[Reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture]. September 17, 1981. 13 pp. plus 1 attachment (1 p.).

Testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture: Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee; House Committee on Agriculture: Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition Subcommittee; by Brian P. Crowley, Senior Associate Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Agriculture: Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition Subcommittee; House Committee on Agriculture: Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1977.

Abstract: GAO discussed the recent reorganization of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) as it related to the USDA nutrition responsibilities and activities. In summary, the reorganization separates some of the USDA nutrition information functions from its nutrition research functions and decentralizes its human nutrition research activities by transferring nutrition research from its former, high-level, separate-agency status to one of the component research programs of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS). With any changes in administration and reorganization, there is

naturally some temporary disruption in operations because of changes in leadership, responsibilities, and reporting channels. It is natural that the people who are affected will have some concerns and fears and that speculation will arise about their jobs, activities, and the effectiveness of the reorganization. Some of the concerns of individuals inside and outside USDA are: (1) whether nutrition will be less visible and deemphasized; (2) how nutrition issues will be coordinated and integrated; (3) how nutrition information policies, programs, and strategies will be affected; and (4) whether nutrition research will continue to be supported under its new decentralized setup. GAO stated that, although nutrition will be less visible at USDA, this does not necessarily mean a lack of commitment to nutrition because there have been no cuts in the funding of nutrition research, education, and information programs. Under the reorganization, the nutrition research activities were decentralized, and some of the nutrition information activities were transferred to a newly established information service. Before the reorganization, human nutrition research was separate and distinct from agricultural research. Under the reorganization, five human nutrition centers were transferred and placed under ARS. GAO concluded that, regardless of how nutrition is organized at USDA, it needs special attention and a national focus because it is primarily a national issue and not purely a regional one. Also, the new regional human nutrition research centers should be carefully monitored and guided as they progress toward developing and implementing their research programs. Finally, the nutrition research and information programs are critical because they provide much of the basis for the food and nutrition information used by the professional community and the mass media in providing information to the American people.

116406

Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets. ID-81-63; B-204650. September 15, 1981. 2 pp. plus 9 appendices (179 pp.).

Report to Sen. Pete V. Domenici, Chairman, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Energy Research and Development Subcommittee; by Frank C. Conahan, Director, GAO International Division.

Issue Area: Energy: U.S. Alternatives to Its Major Dependence on Oil From the Middle East (1635).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: Energy (0270).

Organization Concerned: Italy; Israel; Department of Energy; France; Federal Republic of Germany; Japan; Mexico; Department of State; Department of Commerce; Solar Energy Research Institute; Solar Energy Industry Association.

Congressional Relevance: *Senate* Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Energy Research and Development Subcommittee; *Sen.* Pete V. Domenici.

Abstract: As requested by the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, views are presented from over 30 companies and experts in the U.S. photovoltaics industry on the competitiveness of U.S. firms in foreign markets and the Administration's proposed solar energy budget reductions. Also presented is a brief description of the solar energy programs and activities of France, West Germany, Italy, and Japan, which are major competitors of U.S. companies in the world market.

116433

[Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms]. GGD-81-77; B-203065. May 15, 1981. Released June 22, 1981. 3 pp.

Report to Sen. John Heinz, Chairman, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs: International Finance and

Monetary Policy Subcommittee; by William J. Anderson, Director, GAO General Government Division.

Contact: General Government Division.

Budget Function: Administration of Justice: Federal Law Enforcement Activities (0751).

Organization Concerned: United States Customs Service; Bureau of the Census; Department of the Treasury.

Congressional Relevance: *Senate* Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs: International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee; *Sen.* John Heinz.

Authority: Presidential Proclamation 4801.

Abstract: GAO assessed whether the U.S. Customs Service made a mistake in a directive it issued to implement a Presidential Proclamation. Under the Proclamation, the duty on imports of canned and other prepared mushrooms was increased. It was believed that a mistake may have been made which resulted in the additional duties not being collected. **Findings/Conclusions:** The Customs Service correctly implemented the Presidential Proclamation for import relief, and the additional duties for certain mushroom imports are being collected by Customs. Concern about the collection of the additional duties may have been caused by incorrect data published by the Bureau of the Census. Programming errors resulted in Census reporting the wrong duty for mushrooms for November 1980 through March 1981. Initially, Census officials inadvertently failed to program the November 1980 increased duty rate into their computer until January 1981. The programming errors have been corrected and all mushroom transactions during April and subsequent periods will reflect the correct data.

116436

[Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities]. CED-81-157; B-204783. September 18, 1981. Released September 28, 1981. 5 pp. plus 3 enclosures (3 pp.).

Report to Rep. Donald J. Pease; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food (1700).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Commodity Credit Corp.

Congressional Relevance: *Rep.* Donald J. Pease.

Abstract: In response to a congressional request, GAO obtained certain cost data on the federally owned dairy products from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). CCC is a wholly owned Government corporation which acquires commodities through price support and other programs. **Findings/Conclusions:** As of June 30, 1981, the CCC dairy inventories consisted of about 518 million pounds of butter, about 486 million pounds of cheese, and about 871 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. Nearly three-fourths of the dairy products in storage are less than 1 year old. For the first 9 months of fiscal year 1981, the Government's cost to store dairy products has risen sharply, totaling over \$24 million. By comparison, storage costs for fiscal years 1977-80, when inventories were lower, averaged about \$11 million annually. Relatively small quantities of these products are lost due to spoilage while in storage. However, some loss in quality or product deterioration can occur and, when it does, the products are sold at less than inventory value. Only nonfat dry milk is sold on a restricted basis.

116480

[Information on Peanut Allotment Owners That Lease and Rent Away Rather Than Plant Their Peanut Allotment Quotas]. CED-81-156; B-204751. September 21, 1981. 6 pp. plus 1 enclosure (1 p.).

Report to Sen. Richard G. Lugar; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Effectiveness and Adequacy of Farm Programs Directed Towards Maintaining Farm Income (1729).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Congressional Relevance: *Sen.* Richard G. Lugar.

Authority: Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Abstract: GAO was requested to review the extent to which peanut allotment owners lease or rent away their allotment quotas. The objectives of the review were to: (1) determine the availability of certain information in records which the Department of Agriculture maintains on the peanut program; (2) determine the validity of the Department's estimate that 70 percent of the peanuts grown in the United States are produced using leased or rented allotments and quotas; and (3) obtain information on the occupations and primary sources of income of the allotment owners who lease or rent away their allotment quotas. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that county offices of the Department's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) maintain records on individual leases and rentals of peanut allotments; however, only those records on leases are summarized for internal agency reporting purposes. The ASCS records do not show the primary occupation or sources of income of the allotment owners. The Department's estimate that 70 percent of peanut allotment acreage planted is leased or rented is based on data obtained from a 1978 survey. The purpose of this survey was to obtain information on peanut production practices in selected growing areas. Because it was not a comprehensive study, not all peanut-producing States and counties were represented and only a small number of producers were contacted in the selected areas. Therefore, the data contained in the survey cannot be projected across the whole program. Data developed by GAO on the extent of peanut allotment leasing and renting in four selected counties indicated that a significant number of the allotment acres are leased or rented.

116485

Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data. CED-81-133; B-203958. July 28, 1981. **Released** September 15, 1981. 26 pp.

Report to Rep. John D. Dingell, Chairman, House Committee on Energy and Commerce; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Energy: Relevance and Usefulness of Federal Energy Information Programs (1639); Transportation Systems and Policies: Determining the Effectiveness of Federal Efforts To Implement Motor Vehicle Fuel Economy Standards (2421).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Transportation: Ground Transportation (0401).

Organization Concerned: Department of Energy; Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Transportation; Federal Trade Commission.

Congressional Relevance: *House* Committee on Energy and Commerce; *Rep.* John D. Dingell.

Authority: Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7525). Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act (15 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.). H. Rept. 96-948.

Abstract: Since 1976, purchasers of new automobiles in the United States have relied on fuel economy test data to help choose fuel-efficient vehicles. Under a fuel economy labeling program administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in cooperation with the Departments of Transportation and Energy and the Federal Trade Commission, every automobile manufactured for sale and use in the United States is required to display a label showing its tested fuel economy, its estimated annual fuel costs, and the fuel economy range of comparable vehicles. Since the program began, there have been complaints of discrepancies between the EPA fuel economy test results and consumers' reported on-road

fuel economy. GAO was asked to determine why these discrepancies exist, whether better measures of fuel economy can be developed, and whether better ways of disseminating this information to consumers can be devised. **Findings/Conclusions:** Differences between the EPA figures and drivers' on-road mileage figures result from many factors including variances in travel environments, driver habits, vehicle conditions, and design changes. In addition to these factors, discrepancies which are caused either by the test procedures themselves or by automobile advertising have caused consumers to become increasingly skeptical of the program. EPA proposes to revise the fuel economy labeling program by, among other things, adjusting the test values to better represent the gas mileage consumers are obtaining on the road. Its proposal includes a plan to apply an adjustment factor to each automobile label value which would account for the average discrepancy between the fuel economy test results and consumers' on-road data. Although manufacturers generally support this plan, some are concerned over how the factor should be calculated. Recent studies comparing the fuel economy test results with on-road experience indicate that separate adjustment factors may be required to reflect new automobile technologies. However, more research data are needed before any definite conclusions can be drawn on how changing technologies could affect the adjustment factors. Further, if proposed EPA revisions to the fuel economy labeling program become effective, education programs will be needed to adequately inform consumers of the program adjustments and limitations.

116487

Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly. CED-81-109; B-202666. September 18, 1981. **Released** October 1, 1981. 25 pp. plus 10 appendices (71 pp.).

Report to Rep. James J. Howard, Chairman, House Committee on Public Works and Transportation; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Land Use Planning and Control: Federal Land Acquisition, Disposal, and Exchange Laws, Policies, and Procedures (2357).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Conservation and Land Management (0302).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Army; Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers; Crystal Springs Ranch Fish Hatchery.

Congressional Relevance: *House* Committee on Public Works and Transportation; *Rep.* James J. Howard.

Authority: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (P.L. 85-624).

Abstract: GAO reviewed the Corps of Engineers' purchase of the Crystal Springs Ranch fish hatchery in connection with the loss of steelhead trout due to dam construction on the lower Snake River. GAO reviewed the appraised value of the hatchery and whether the Corps should have considered contracting with private hatcheries to raise some of the fish. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO believes that the method used by the Corps to determine the value of the fish hatchery was deficient and that a more realistic value would have been approximately \$2 million less, especially when conversion costs are considered. For example, another trout farm sold in the area for about half of Crystal Springs' selling price. This sale included more water, more land, a processing plant, a feed mill, and other assets not included in the Crystal Springs sale. The production capability on which the facility's value was based was not adequately supported. Thus, the Corps should not have relied on the appraisal because it contained many technical inaccuracies. GAO also believes that the rate of return on the investment in the hatchery was understated. Because of the controversy surrounding the purchase price, the Corps should have had a second appraisal made and should have required that a technical evaluation of production capability be made as part of the appraisal process.

Commercial hatcheries could raise trout at substantial savings to the Government, but the Corps would need authority to contract with commercial fish hatcheries to supply the fish in the Lower Snake River. The Corps also has some reservation about the commercial hatcheries' ability to provide a continuous, long-term supply of healthy fish in a timely fashion. **Recommendation To Agencies:** If it is feasible for commercial hatcheries to supply steelhead trout, the Secretary of the Army should direct the Chief of the Corps of Engineers to promptly develop and submit to Congress proposed legislation which would authorize the Corps to contract with commercial fish hatcheries in the Lower Snake River area for steelhead trout. The Secretary of the Army should direct the Chief of the Corps of Engineers to determine the cost effectiveness and capability of commercial hatcheries in the Lower Snake River area to raise steelhead trout comparable in quality to those raised in Federal and State hatcheries. As part of its determination process, the Corps may want to have commercial hatcheries demonstrate their capability to raise steelhead trout. In future fish hatchery acquisitions where comparable sales are lacking, the Secretary of the Army should direct the Chief of the Corps of Engineers to require appraisers to obtain a technical evaluation to accurately determine the production capability of the facility, more information to support the capitalization rate and, if possible, accurate production records.

116517

Food in the Future--Proceedings of a Planning Symposium. CED-81-142. 58 pp. plus 1 appendix (4 pp.).
by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture (0350).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Authority: Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Abstract: GAO published the texts of remarks presented at its 1981 Planning Symposium on Food in the Future. Views of what is likely to be important in the next 18 months and beyond in food programs and food policy were presented.

116540

[Review of S. 1442]. B-204277. October 6, 1981. 5 pp.
Letter to Sen. Orrin G. Hatch; Sen. Richard G. Lugar; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Food and Drug Administration.

Congressional Relevance: *Sen. Orrin G. Hatch; Sen. Richard G. Lugar.*

Authority: Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. S. 1442 (97th Cong.).

Abstract: GAO was requested to review S. 1442, entitled Food Safety Amendments of 1981, which is intended to revise and update the Nation's food safety laws. In conjunction with that request, GAO also reviewed issues relating to the Delaney Clause and alternatives to regulating food additives which may cause cancer. GAO concluded that Congress should examine the continued appropriateness of the Delaney Clause because of: (1) advances in the ability of analytical detection methods to identify substances at very low levels; (2) uncertainties about the human risk from low levels of carcinogens; and (3) the inflexibility that exists under current laws.

116564

Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions. CED-81-146; B-204349. September 29, 1981. 25 pp. plus 3 appendices (5 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: General Procurement: Non-Line-of-Effort Assignments (1951); Water and Water Related Programs: Problems Impacting on the Timely, Efficient, and Economical Construction and Maintenance of Water Resources Projects (2509).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Department of Defense; Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers; Bureau of Reclamation.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Reclamation Act (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.). 4 Stat. 32.

Abstract: GAO reviewed three approaches to inspecting the construction of dams, powerhouses, and other Federal water projects: (1) contractor self-inspection with agency monitoring, used by the Corps of Engineers; (2) agency inspection, used by the Bureau of Reclamation; and (3) third-party inspection, occasionally used by both agencies. The objective of the review was to determine the most economical way of accomplishing inspection objectives for water projects. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO favors agency inspections over contractor inspections because they are considered to be more objective in ensuring contractor compliance with the quality controls established in agency designs and specifications. In addition, inspectors who are independent of construction contractors appear less production oriented and more concerned about project quality than contractor personnel. Third-party organizations can provide inspections that are independent of the construction contractor, but experience indicates that these inspections are too costly and administratively burdensome to be viable alternatives to agency inspections, except in limited circumstances. Past experience and several studies have demonstrated the ineffectiveness of contractor inspection requirements. Rather than improving construction quality while reducing Government inspections, the requirement has resulted in a duplication of inspection efforts and facilities, unnecessary paperwork, and increased administrative costs. **Recommendation To Agencies:** To help reduce costs and provide the quality control essential for activities involved in constructing dams, powerhouses, and other water projects, the Secretary of Defense should exempt Corps of Engineers' water project construction activities from the requirement for contractor inspections.

116574

Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits. PAD-81-68; B-204175. September 30, 1981. 55 pp. plus 4 appendices (34 pp.).

Report to Sen. Robert J. Dole, Chairman, Senate Committee on Finance; Rep. Daniel Rostenkowski, Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Economic Analysis of Alternative Program Approaches: New or More Efficient Sources of Revenue for the Federal Government (4056).

Contact: Program Analysis Division.

Budget Function: General Government: Tax Administration (0807).

Congressional Relevance: *House Committee on Ways and Means; Senate Committee on Finance; Congress; Rep. Daniel Rostenkowski; Sen. Robert J. Dole.*

Authority: Tax Reform Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-455). Internal Revenue Code (IRC). Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

Abstract: GAO examined two provisions added to the Federal estate tax law by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 to help farm families retain farmland after the death of the owner. The provisions are, specifically, special use valuation and deferred and installment payment. The purpose of the review was to determine whether the

provisions have been effective in promoting the stated congressional objective of reducing the number of family farms sold to pay estate taxes. The evaluation was conducted prior to enactment of the Economic Recovery Tax Act (ERTA) of 1981. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that, while the provisions have reduced tax burdens on farm estates, they have not helped to halt the decline of family farming. Estate taxes appear to have little to do with decisions to sell family farms; GAO found no case in which estate taxes had prompted the sale of a farm. GAO concluded that: special use valuation is difficult to administer and comply with; its complexity has tended to restrict its use to wealthy estates; farm estates with substantial value in equipment and buildings benefit less than estates with land composing a greater share of the estates' value; and farmers in different regions of the country are not equally able to take advantage of it. The use of the tax deferral provision does have merit, however, and its use would greatly simplify the assistance given to farm estates that incur an estate tax liability. However, ERTA lessens the need for the two special provision in the 1976 Act by allowing larger amounts to be left at death without incurring additional taxes. **Recommendation To Congress:** Congress should adjust the length of the postponement of payment or the interest rate that a farmer is charged. Congress should simplify section 2032A and its administration by substituting a simple exclusion of a fixed fraction of the farm estate. Congress should replace special use valuation with a simpler alternative.

116602

[President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981]. OGC-81-18; B-200685. October 7, 1981. 4 pp.

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Budget Function: Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (1005).

Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development; Social Security Administration; Federal Railroad Administration; Office of Management and Budget.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35; 95 Stat. 699).

Abstract: The President's thirteenth special message for fiscal year 1981 was transmitted to Congress pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act. The special message proposed two new deferrals of budget authority totaling \$6.7 million and revisions of three previously transmitted deferrals. The Administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID) announced that program reviews showed that certain international food relief programs were not working and were wasteful and ineffective and, therefore, would be terminated or reduced. The terminations and reductions would allow AID to deobligate approximately \$28 million. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO was informed by an AID official that the amounts identified for deobligation were estimates and that the total deobligations in fiscal year 1981 would more nearly approximate \$60 million. Of this amount, approximately \$32 million involve funds from appropriations whose availability to AID now has expired. The remainder of the \$60 million involves funds that are available to AID until expended. Some of these remaining funds were not deferred. GAO identified a portion of these remaining funds that AID did not plan to obligate in fiscal year 1981. They should have been reported as deferred. GAO estimated that the total amount deferred was \$8,229,400. It is not certain how much of the funds available for obligation in fiscal year 1982, as well as additional amounts which may be deobligated, will be deferred in fiscal year 1982. AID and the Office of Management and Budget need to improve their efforts in identifying and correctly reporting future deferrals to avoid these problems. GAO reviewed the thirteenth special message and, except as noted,

identified no additional information that would be useful to Congress in its consideration of the President's proposals and believed that the proposed deferrals are in accordance with existing authority.

116613

[Protest of Contract Award Alleging Nonresponsiveness]. B-202783. October 14, 1981. 3 pp. plus 1 enclosure (1 p.).

Decision re: Unit Portions Inc.; by Milton J. Socolar, (for Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General).

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Unit Portions Inc.; Veterans Administration.

Authority: 58 Comp. Gen. 307. B-199180 (1981).

Abstract: A firm protested the award of a Veterans Administration (VA) contract to supply jellies, jams, honey, and syrup to a number of VA hospitals. The requirement was totally set aside for small businesses. The protester alleged that the awardee exhibited a pattern of using large business manufacturers on past contracts for the same items and that it will continue to do so on this contract. As proof of the allegation, the firm cited the awardee's bid, which offered to deliver the food at uniform prices nationwide. The protester contended that the awardee's intent to use a large business manufacturer required the rejection of its bid. The protester made the same allegations during the performance of the awardee's previous contract. VA conducted an investigation and found that, on a small number of deliveries, the awardee had used a large business manufacturer. VA demanded, and the awardee agreed, that it not use a large business manufacturer again. GAO held that a bidder's certification that it is a small business and that it will follow the applicable regulations is sufficient information for a contracting officer to find a bid responsive. GAO further held that a bidder's past conduct is a matter to be considered by the contracting agency, except in certain circumstances not present here. Accordingly, the protest was denied in part and dismissed in part.

116644

Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides. CED-82-5; B-200588. October 15, 1981. 35 pp. plus 4 appendices (61 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Consumer and Worker Protection (0900); Environmental Protection Programs (2200).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Pollution Control and Abatement (0304).

Organization Concerned: Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Health and Human Services; Food and Drug Administration.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.). Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).

Abstract: GAO reviewed Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State pesticide programs to enforce pesticide laws and suggested ways to improve program activities. GAO also reviewed special pesticide registrations to determine if some of the problems identified in an earlier GAO report had been corrected. **Findings/Conclusions:** Although improvements have been made in recent years, GAO found that the public may not always be protected from pesticide misuse because EPA and the States: sometimes take questionable enforcement actions against violators, have not implemented adequate program administration and monitoring, and are approving the use of pesticides for special local and emergency needs which may be circumventing the normal pesticide

• registration procedures of EPA. Enforcement programs do not always protect the public and the environment because many enforcement actions are questionable or inconsistent, some cases are poorly investigated, State agencies often do not share the EPA enforcement philosophy, and most States lack the ability to impose civil penalties. The majority of States have improved their pesticide laws, purchased new equipment to upgrade laboratories, hired additional staff, and conducted more inspections. However, EPA and the States have not developed adequate management information to document pesticide enforcement activities. EPA monitoring of State programs has been limited and directed at administrative aspects rather than evaluations of the adequacy of enforcement actions. There is a lack of quick and effective processing of misuse cases referred between EPA and the States and between EPA and the Food and Drug Administration because of inadequate record-keeping systems, lack of followup actions by the referring agency, and untimely enforcement actions. New EPA reporting requirements are a first step in providing a basis for evaluating the quality of enforcement actions. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Administrator of EPA should require the EPA Registration Division, regional offices, and State offices to better coordinate experimental-use monitoring. This could include a requirement that requestors of experimental-use permits notify EPA regional and State officials when they actually plan to conduct their experiments. The Administrator of EPA should notify States that repetitive emergency exemptions will not be approved unless their justifications are fully documented. The Administrator of EPA should develop an information system which identifies emergency exemptions by State so that repetitive requests can be analyzed and reviewed for conformance with Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act guidelines. The Administrator of EPA should review each similar special local need registration to ensure that products or additional uses are being properly registered by the States. The Secretary of Health and Human Services, through the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), should improve management controls over referrals and strengthen coordination with EPA to help assure that investigations and enforcement actions are properly carried out. This could include requiring FDA to document pesticide misuse cases that it refers to EPA and establishing a system to monitor the status of cases referred. The EPA Administrator should strengthen coordination with the Food and Drug Administration and improve management controls over referrals to assure appropriate and expeditious investigations and enforcement actions. The EPA Administrator should establish standards for increasing the frequency and scope of onsite monitoring to assure State compliance with regulations and to evaluate the quality of investigations and enforcement action. The EPA Administrator should require EPA regional offices and States to improve recordkeeping and reporting systems so that accurate, complete, and timely data are generated and information on program results is provided. The Administrator of EPA should encourage the passage of State laws which provide authority for assessing civil penalties. This could include an outreach effort through the EPA regions with letters to State Governors and key legislators. The Administrator of EPA should take action to help the States improve the quality of investigations and enforcement actions. This could include providing additional inspection and enforcement guidelines. The Administrator of EPA should direct EPA regional office inspectors to emphasize the importance of conducting proper investigations and taking appropriate enforcement actions.

116650

AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems. ID-82-3; B-203211. October 16, 1981. 35 pp. plus 3 appendices (6 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: International Affairs: Improvement of the Impact of U.S. Development Assistance Through More Efficient and Economical Administration and Management (0630); Food: Effectiveness of Federal Efforts To Promote International Food and Agriculture Development Assistance (1730).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance (0151).

Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development; Board for International Food and Agricultural Development.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Amendments. Foreign Assistance of 1961. Advisory Committee Act (Federal) (5 U.S.C. App. 1). 22 U.S.C. 2220a. 22 U.S.C. 2220b. 22 U.S.C. 2220d. Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

Abstract: The goal of title XII, the Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger amendment of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is to improve and strengthen the involvement of U.S. land-grant and other eligible universities in solving developing countries' food problems. To assist and advise the Agency for International Development (AID) in achieving this goal, a presidentially appointed board, the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), was established. GAO conducted a review to evaluate AID efforts to implement the provisions of title XII and to identify ways to improve AID/university ability to provide agricultural assistance to developing countries. **Findings/Conclusions:** In the nearly 6 years since the passage of title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act progress in expanding and improving U.S. university involvement in AID agricultural development activities has been slow. AID and the title XII community have yet to forge a partnership to fight world food problems. AID, BIFAD, and the U.S. university community efforts to improve university involvement in AID technical-assistance projects through such programs as strengthening grants, collaborative research, baseline studies, and other mechanisms, have yet to manifest better project performance abroad. University projects continue to experience costly and time-consuming delays which limit project results and detract from the quality of assistance provided. **Recommendation To Agencies:** To ensure that the AID sizable investment in strengthening grants meets a clear need and will be fully used, the Administrator of AID should include, as part of the planned 1982 evaluation of the grant program, a provision to assess the likely and appropriate level of AID utilization of universities in its program activities. The Administrator should consider incorporating the strengthening grant program as part of the proposed individual AID/university memorandum of agreements. The AID Administrator, in consultation with the Board of International Food and Agricultural Development, should improve AID/university implementation of title XII objectives by developing better means of preparing, orienting, and assisting university contract staff for overseas assignments. University contractors should: (1) receive a complete orientation on the unique, cultural, social, political, and economic characteristics of each foreign location; (2) be able to anticipate the expected or potential problems in working with foreign-country counterparts; (3) be aware of the AID method of operation in each location; and (4) be given adequate assistance to overcome administrative and logistical problems, such as clearing customs and obtaining adequate housing. The AID Administrator, in consultation with the Board of International Food and Agricultural Development, should improve AID/university implementation of title XII objectives by reviewing all current AID guidelines and instructions pertaining to U.S. universities and other title XII institutions, and developing consolidated guidelines in the AID operational and procedural handbooks and instructions which: (1) define title XII activities; (2) establish university procurement and contracting procedures; (3) lay out the operational roles and responsibilities of university contractors and missions on overseas projects; and (4) provide other necessary guidance to facilitate an AID/university

working relationship. The AID Administrator, in consultation with the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, should improve AID/university implementation of title XII objectives by issuing a policy directive clarifying the AID position on, and commitment to, implementing the title XII concept to combat world food problems. The policy directive should: (1) communicate the importance of, and establish the priority of, title XII in relation to the overall AID agricultural development strategy; (2) specify the extent to which title XII mechanisms are to be emphasized in AID research and technical assistance; (3) delineate the Board role to assist AID operating units in carrying out these activities; and (4) be widely disseminated within the title VII community.

116664

[Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives]. October 20, 1981. 5 pp.

Testimony before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee; by Baltas E. Birkle, Deputy Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Refer to CED-81-14, November 28, 1980, Accession Number 113925.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Rural Electrification Administration.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee.

Abstract: With Rural Electrification Administration (REA) assistance, rural electric cooperatives were formed to build and maintain electric distribution systems to serve their rural members. For the most part, the cooperatives purchased electric power from Federal power projects or electric companies and distributed it to consumers. As the distribution network expanded nationwide, the distribution cooperatives began to form member-owned generation and transmission or power supply cooperatives. Distribution cooperatives have boards of directors that establish policy for the system. The directors are elected by individual consumer/members. Individual consumer/members are free to make their opinions and concerns known to the board of directors at any time. Power supply cooperatives also have boards of directors that establish policy for the power system. They are typically selected directly by the directors of distribution system cooperatives. Because of concerns over energy costs, the environment, and conservation and because of the impact large generation and transmission facilities have on people's lives, there is a need to gain increased participation by individual members in the planning and decisionmaking processes of cooperatives. Unfortunately, consumer/member participation has been limited. As the cooperatives grew larger, there was a gradual lessening of direct member participation. The operations of the cooperatives were, for the most part, left to the staff and the boards of directors. GAO has recommended that REA require borrowers to take aggressive action to solicit the views and opinions of consumer/members in power supply planning and other major decisions. Power supply cooperative representatives could attend annual meetings of the distribution cooperatives and/or hold special meetings in areas served by the distribution cooperatives, and questionnaires or polls could be used to obtain consumer/member opinions.

116686

Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements. PLRD-82-3; B-205125. October 20, 1981. 24 pp. plus 7 appendices (33 pp.).

Report to Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary, Department of

Defense; by Werner Grosshans. (for Donald J. Horan, Director), GAO Procurement, Logistics, and Readiness Division.

Issue Area: Food: Need for Federal Actions in the Food Processing and Distribution Sectors (1725); General Procurement: Assurance That Products and Services Actually Delivered by Contractors Are of the Quality Specified (1919).

Contact: Procurement, Logistics, and Readiness Division.

Budget Function: National Defense: Department of Defense - Procurement & Contracts (0058).

Organization Concerned: Department of Defense; Department of the Navy; Department of the Army; Department of the Air Force.

Authority: DOD Directive 1338.10. OMB Circular A-76.

Abstract: In view of the magnitude of the Department of Defense's Food Service Program and ever-rising food costs, GAO reviewed how well the program is working by visiting dining facilities at selected military installations. **Findings/Conclusions:** The Department of Defense (DOD) and the military services do not have an effective common means of measuring contracting cost and performance and comparing contracted operations between military services, bases of the same service, and dining facilities on the same base. GAO also found indications that the food cost index, which is the basis for the budgetary control device known as the basic daily food allowance, may be higher than necessary to provide the specified daily quantities of meat and beverages. This generosity and the "use it or lose it" mentality encourages lax food accountability and fosters waste and abuse. Daily head counts of the number of people being fed, multiplied by the allowance, results in funding available for the food service operations. GAO also found problems in controlling the head counts and stopping unauthorized persons from eating free meals. In addition, GAO found that the program had weak and ineffective top-level management and direction. Further, because the funds to run the program come from a variety of appropriations, the DOD accounting systems do not segregate and accumulate overall food service costs. As a result, total program costs are not available. DOD recognized this problem over 10 years ago; however, it still has not solved it. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Defense should develop and implement a management information system for the DOD Food Service Program that would include program costs, contract costs, and performance data. The Secretary of Defense should establish a functional budget and accounting category entitled Food Service within DOD and the military services for segregating and accumulating total costs for the DOD Food Service Program. The Secretary of Defense should take actions to improve the internal control over food inventories and only allow access to dining facilities by authorized people. The Secretary of Defense should require the development of a food cost index which is based on the actual items and costs of food used by military dining facilities. This would mean not starting with the value of the old ration, but developing a new cost index based on the food that is actually served, considering nutritional requirements, customer preferences, food utilization patterns, and economic factors. The Secretary of Defense should take appropriate actions that will remind contracting officers that comprehensive preaward surveys of potential food service contractors should be made in sufficient detail to reveal potential problem areas and to identify marginal or unsatisfactory past contractor performance. The Secretary of Defense should take appropriate actions that will reemphasize the need to consider recent past experience as well as anticipated major personnel changes in preparing the estimates of the number of meals to minimize unrealistic contract bids and proposals, unprogrammed cost increases, and contractor claims and disputes. The Secretary of Defense should take appropriate actions that will provide for retaining adequately documented inspection records supporting contract payments long enough to enable contract administrators and auditors to verify that the Government received the services paid for. The Secretary of Defense should take appropriate actions that will require that the current DOD efforts in developing and

testing improved food service contract methods provide for: (1) uniform statements of work for full food service, dining facility attendants, and food preparation; (2) common units of measure (preferably the meal); (3) uniform meal volume adjustment formulas; (4) measurable performance standards; (5) inspection provisions requiring adequate documentation; and (6) equitable deduction rates for unacceptable contractor performance.

116701

Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions. CED-82-3; B-198376. October 22, 1981. 25 pp. plus 4 appendices (10 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Water and Water Related Programs: Financing, Cost Sharing, and Repayment Policies for Water Resources Projects and Programs (2508).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Natural Resources and Environment: Water Resources (0301).

Organization Concerned: Department of the Army; Department of the Interior; Water Resources Council; Bureau of Reclamation; Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers; Department of the Treasury.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Reclamation Act. Reclamation Extension Act. Reclamation Project Act of 1939. Omnibus Adjustment Act (Irrigation Projects). Water Supply Act of 1958.

Abstract: The cost of financing the construction of Federal water projects for irrigation and municipal and industrial consumers has increased substantially since the first projects were built in the early 1900's. Because conditions have changed since repayment policies were established, GAO took a look at the full cost of financing water projects to determine whether expenditures can be reduced.

Findings/Conclusions: By law, water project costs, with the exception of interest costs associated with irrigation and future municipal and industrial water supply, are to be repaid by the water users. Although the law has not required interest to be paid by irrigators, it has been required in part for municipal and industrial users. Water users have had difficulties meeting their repayment obligations. As a result, Treasury was required to fund water projects with additional revenue obtained through public borrowing. As a result, taxpayers are subsidizing the users by paying millions of dollars in interest costs related to financing this construction. Today, with high interest rates, the Government finds itself borrowing at an interest rate several times as high as the interest rate it charges those it lends money to. The difference is now paid by the taxpayer. The Government is not fully recovering its borrowing costs to fund project construction because the Reclamation Act and other Federal water laws specifically allow: financing construction costs without interest; using interest rates that do not reflect the Treasury's borrowing costs; using an interest rate in effect at the start of project construction for all subsequent interest charges rather than the interest rates in effect during each year the construction funds were spent; and permitting the use of simple rather than compound interest in negotiating repayment contracts. On four projects reviewed, GAO calculated more than \$667 million in taxpayer-provided interest subsidies. **Recommendation To Congress:** Congress should amend appropriate Federal laws, particularly the Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, to ensure that municipal and industrial water users fully repay their share of interest costs. In amending the legislation, Congress should require the Secretaries of the Army and Interior to: (1) use interest rates, developed by the Treasury, for computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance that more appropriately reflect the Treasury's cost of borrowing funds; (2) compute interest during construction using the interest rates in effect during each year construction funds are spent; and (3) compute interest during

Food Bibliography

construction on a compound rather than a simple interest basis. Where possible, these provisions should be applied to existing projects; for instance, where binding repayment contracts do not exist, when amending existing contracts, or awarding new contracts for future water sales. Congress should take a fresh look at the interest-free subsidy in deciding future water project authorizations.

116769

Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. CED-82-8; B-204609. October 14, 1981. Released October 30, 1981. 3 pp.

Report to Sen. Russell B. Long; by Baltas E. Birkle, (for Henry Eschwege, Director), GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Refer to CED-80-91, June 6, 1980, Accession Number 112517.

Issue Area: Food: Improving Integrity and Effectiveness in Child Nutrition Programs (1723).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Income Security: Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements (0604).

Organization Concerned: Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc.; Louisiana: Department of Education; Department of Agriculture; Food and Nutrition Service.

Congressional Relevance: Sen. Russell B. Long.

Abstract: Pursuant to a congressional request, GAO examined the circumstances, status, and the equity of a repayment plan to recover overpayments made to an agency sponsoring the Child Food Program in Louisiana. During fiscal years 1977 through 1979, the agency had received excess cash-in-lieu-of-commodity payments which are now being collected by the Louisiana Department of Education as monthly deductions. **Findings/Conclusions:** Following a GAO report concerning overpayments in the Child Care Food Program, the Food and Nutrition Service determined that the Louisiana Department of Education had overpaid program sponsors in the form of cash-in-lieu-of-commodity payments. Early in 1981, after overpayment collections began, the agency requested to have its monthly deductions set at a lower amount. The State Department of Education lowered the deduction to an amount that it believes is equitable, considering the total amount overpaid and the monthly reimbursement amounts. Food and Nutrition Service officials stated that the State Department of Education is being very reasonable in this case in that it is making monthly deductions to help ease the repayment burden of the agency. GAO could see no basis upon which to question the actions being taken.

116781

FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification. HRD-82-11; B-203267. October 28, 1981. 30 pp.

Report to Richard S. Schweiker, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services; by Edward A. Densmore, (for Gregory J. Ahart, Director), GAO Human Resources Division.

Issue Area: Consumer and Worker Protection: Protection of Users of Drugs and Drug Related Products Against Unnecessary Risk of Injury (0914).

Contact: Human Resources Division.

Budget Function: Health: Education and Training of Health Care Work Force (0558).

Organization Concerned: Department of Health and Human Services; Food and Drug Administration.

Authority: Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301). Color Additive Amendments of 1960. Kefauver Act (Drugs). Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951 (31 U.S.C. 483a). OMB Circular A-25. B-164031(2)(1969).

Abstract: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) certifies batches of antibiotics, insulin, and color additives. Certification involves the testing of batch samples for their compliance with established standards and the issuing of certificates for batches that pass the tests. GAO performed a review of these practices because a comprehensive survey of the FDA monitoring of prescription drugs showed that the current level of antibiotic certification was costly and may not be necessary. **Findings/Conclusions:** Although the current level of testing of insulin and color additives appears to be reasonable, GAO believes that FDA no longer needs to certify all batches of antibiotics. The level of antibiotic certification should be reduced because: (1) the annual rate of batches rejected from certification has historically been less than 1 percent; (2) the sample units submitted from a batch, and the testing units selected from a sample, may not necessarily represent the quality of the entire batch; (3) the batch certification program is expensive; and (4) FDA has available other less costly means of assuring the quality of antibiotics. Over the last decade, FDA has made numerous studies and proposals on changing the certification process, but has made few modifications to the process. One proposed change calls for a gradual exemption of most classes of antibiotics from batch certification, considering an increase in surveillance efforts and inspections of manufacturers' processes, and a requirement for some newly approved antibiotics to be temporarily certified. Funds derived from certification support activities not specifically related to the certification process. The agency, therefore, uses certification fees to fund some salaries and expenses which would continue even if the certification program was reduced or eliminated. If the program was reduced, other funds would be needed to support activities which are not related to certification now supported with certification fees. Insulin and color additive fees also support activities unrelated to their certification. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Health and Human Services should require the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration to: (1) establish a more restrictive definition of "certification-related activity" to include only activities which are related directly or indirectly to the certification process; (2) absorb in appropriated funds staff positions determined not to be involved in antibiotic, insulin, and color additive certification; and (3) develop an accurate method for allocating staff time and cost to the certification program. The Secretary of Health and Human Services should require the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration to: (1) develop a strategy for reducing the level of antibiotic testing; (2) assure through selective certification and alternative means, such as inspections and postmarketing surveillance, that manufacturers continue to comply with the established standards for manufacturing antibiotics; and (3) periodically assess the need to continue batch certification of insulin and color additives.

116812

Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Shortfall Substantially Offset. C-CED-81-1. March 3, 1981.

Released November 8, 1981. 3 pp.

Report to Congress: by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General. This is an unclassified digest of a classified report.

Issue Area: Food: Effectiveness of Federal Efforts To Maintain Strong U.S. Agricultural Commercial Exports (1731).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351)

Organization Concerned: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Abstract: On January 4, 1980, the President announced the suspension of grain shipments to the Soviet Union in excess of the 8 million metric tons of wheat and corn which the United States was committed to export by the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Grain Supply agreement. The suspension was directed at the Soviet Union's important

feed and livestock sector; improved domestic availability of meat, milk, and eggs has been a major goal of Soviet planners. The Administration estimated that the suspension would have a substantial adverse impact on Soviet feed usage, numbers of livestock, and meat consumption. **Findings/Conclusions:** In the 1979-80 marketing year, the Soviet Union was able to substantially offset the suspension's impact by increasing grain imports from other countries; drawing down its carryover grain stocks; increasing imports of non-U.S. soybeans, soybean products, and substitute feeds; and increasing meat imports. It may have received some U.S. grain as a result of unauthorized transshipments through Northern European ports. Although the Federal Government has set up a monitoring program to identify illegal grain shipments to the Soviet Union, it is not feasible to closely monitor for possible unauthorized transshipments because of the interchangeability of grain, the relatively widespread availability of transshipment facilities, and limitations in staff resources and U.S. legal jurisdiction. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates that the Soviet Union will import an amount of grain equal to its maximum import capabilities during the 1980-81 marketing year. Thus USDA believes that any decrease in livestock feed usage or meat consumption will be the result of a poor Soviet grain harvest in the 1979-80 marketing year and low carryover grain stocks. Since GAO recognized that the suspension was imposed for foreign policy and national security reasons, it had no comment on the continuation of the suspension.

116838

[More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC]. GGD-82-15; B-205381. November 9, 1981. 7 pp. plus 2 enclosures (7 pp.).

Report to Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor, District of Columbia; by William J. Anderson, Director, GAO General Government Division.

Issue Area: Food: How Can the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Food Stamp Program Be Improved (1722).

Contact: General Government Division.

Budget Function: General Purpose Fiscal Assistance: Other General Purpose Fiscal Assistance (0852).

Organization Concerned: District of Columbia: Department of Human Services; Income Maintenance Administration; District of Columbia: Department of Human Services; District of Columbia; District of Columbia: Office of Corporation Counsel.

Authority: District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (P.L. 93-198; 87 Stat. 774).

Abstract: The Income Maintenance Administration (IMA) in the District of Columbia's Department of Human Services (DHS) is responsible for administering the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Program. GAO assessed the DHS efforts to reduce erroneous payments and concentrated on the AFDC program because it comprises the majority of the IMA workload. GAO examined the erroneous payment problem, including a review of selected AFDC case files, quality control reports, and overpayment reports. GAO also identified and evaluated the effectiveness of DHS policies and practices to prevent or reduce the incidence of erroneous payments, including the DHS Special Initiatives Management System. **Findings/Conclusions:** IMA is aware of the causes of many AFDC erroneous payments and has developed a plan which, if implemented, could significantly reduce the error rate. However, slow progress in implementing the plan will probably make it impossible for IMA to reduce the current 11-percent rate to the federally mandated 4-percent rate by the end of fiscal year 1982. The IMA plan includes: (1) developing and implementing a workload planning system; (2) recertifying AFDC cases 3 months after application approval; (3) reviewing all AFDC cases not reviewed in the past 12 months; (4) developing and updating policy and procedures manuals; (5) implementing improved training and testing of eligibility workers, supervisors, and clerks; and

(6) creating an Office of Management Systems. The District of Columbia has been lax in collecting overpayments and prosecuting welfare fraud to recoup money erroneously paid to recipients. Overpayments occur because of administrative errors by DHS workers and because of misunderstanding or willful deception by recipients. According to DHS personnel, requests for repayment are only made from persons who voluntarily sign restitution agreements. GAO found no evidence that welfare or AFDC fraud has been prosecuted in the District of Columbia since at least 1978.

Recommendation To Agencies: The Mayor of the District of Columbia should require the Director, Department of Human Services, to ascertain from the Office of the District Corporation Counsel the type of information needed to prosecute fraud and direct caseworkers to maintain complete and fully documented evidence. The Mayor of the District of Columbia should require the Director, Department of Human Services, to reemphasize to the staff the importance of reducing the error rate to the federally mandated 4 percent and take the necessary action to ensure that the Special Initiatives Management System plan is implemented without further delay. The Mayor of the District of Columbia should require the Director, Department of Human Services, to assign a high priority to developing and implementing procedures to immediately collect money erroneously paid to recipients who have the means to make restitution. The Mayor of the District of Columbia should direct the Corporation Counsel to develop and prosecute large dollar welfare fraud cases and publicize the results of those successfully prosecuted.

116852

[Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration]. November 10, 1981. 18 pp.

Testimony before the House Committee on Energy and Commerce: Energy Conservation and Power Subcommittee; House Committee on Energy and Commerce: Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee; by J. Dexter Peach, Director, GAO Energy and Minerals Division.

Contact: Energy and Minerals Division.

Organization Concerned: Bonneville Power Administration; Bonneville Power Administration: Office of Power Management; Department of Energy.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Energy and Commerce: Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee; House Committee on Energy and Commerce: Energy Conservation and Power Subcommittee.

Authority: Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (P.L. 96-501).

Abstract: GAO reported on the manner in which the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is implementing the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, which made BPA responsible for meeting the power needs of its customers in the least costly manner, establishing programs to conserve electricity, developing renewable energies, protecting fish and wildlife, and encouraging public participation in the formulation of regional power policies. The Act mandated giving priority to cost-effective resources with first priority to conservation; second, to renewable resources; third, to generating resources of high fuel conversion efficiency; and fourth, to all other resources. The BPA actions to acquire resources must be consistent with the criteria for resource planning specified in the Act. GAO has found that BPA has been inconsistent in implementing the Act, and its organization does not yet reflect the purposes and priorities of the Act. BPA contracting to sell Federal power has been hurried and poorly planned, and the BPA approach to conserving electricity and developing renewable energies has been cautious. Because of these inconsistencies and an ineffective public involvement program, uncertainty exists as to whether BPA will be responsive to its new charter under the Act.

The Department of Energy should study and update the BPA organization. Twenty-year contracts were used that were traditional but inappropriate, and BPA sold Federal power without assuring customer compliance with the Act. Under the Act, the BPA resource acquisition programs must give top priority to cost-effective conservation and renewable energies, and BPA is proceeding cautiously to acquire these priority resources. Restoration of anadromous fisheries on the Columbia River and its tributaries awaits the development of a plan.

116902

[The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities]. CED-82-11; B-204746. November 16, 1981. **Released** November 23, 1981. 6 pp.

Report to Rep. Wes W. Watkins; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Farm Income Stabilization (0351).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Agriculture: Packers and Stockyards Administration; Department of Agriculture: Office of the General Counsel; Livestock Marketing Association; National Cattlemen's Association; American Farm Bureau; American Meat Institute; American Stockyards Association; National Farmers Organization; National Pork Producers Council.

Congressional Relevance: *Rep.* Wes W. Watkins.

Authority: Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

Abstract: In response to a congressional request, GAO reviewed the Department of Agriculture's Packers and Stockyards Administration's (P&SA) regulatory reform activities. GAO was particularly interested in the P&SA task force which was established in January 1981 to review and recommend changes in P&SA regulations and policy statements to reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens on the livestock industry. GAO summarized the P&SA regulatory reform process and discussed the task force's recommended changes in four major areas: (1) bonding requirements, (2) custodial accounts, (3) trade practices, and (4) sales promotion programs. **Findings/Conclusions:** The Packers and Stockyards Act is intended to assure fair competition and fair trade practices in the marketing of livestock, meat, and poultry as well as meat and poultry products. P&SA administers the Act by regulating stockyards, packers, market agencies, and dealers engaged in interstate commerce. During its study, the P&SA task force sought input from various sectors of the livestock industry through meetings with various national organizations representing the industry. According to P&SA task force officials, many of the task force recommendations would not only reduce the regulatory burden on the livestock marketing industry but would update and streamline the regulations and policy statements and make them easier for the industry to understand and follow. The national organization representatives with whom GAO spoke were generally satisfied with the way P&SA was going about its regulatory reform activities. Currently, all dealers and market agencies are required to maintain or file a minimum \$5,000 bond. The task force recommended that small dealers be exempt from bonding requirements. Current P&SA regulations require market agencies selling on commission to reimburse custodial accounts for uncollected receivables after 3 days, which the task force recommended be extended to 7 days. The task force also recommended that the restrictions on trade practices regulations be consolidated and simplified and that the meat packer sales promotion programs policy statement be revoked primarily due to administrative costs.

116941

[Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated]. B-204303. December 1, 1981. 2 pp.

Decision re: Triple P Services, Inc.; by Milton J. Socolar, (for Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General).

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Organization Concerned: Triple P Services, Inc.; Department of the Air Force: MacDill AFB, FL; Department of the Air Force: Myrtle Beach AFB, SC.

Authority: 52 Comp. Gen. 640. 52 Comp. Gen. 644. D.A.R. 10-104.2. D.A.R. 10-104.1(g). B-175458(2) (1972). B-195838 (1979).

Abstract: A firm protested the allegedly restrictive provisions of two invitations for bids (IFB) issued by the Air Force for food service attendants. The IFB's were totally set aside for small businesses. Specifically, the protest involved the requirements for performance bonds on the contracts. The protester requested the removal of the bond requirements from both solicitations. The firm did not bid, contending that it was a new, minority-owned, small business and that the bonding requirements made participation in the bid process impossible and, therefore, discriminated against new and small firms. GAO reviewed the record and found the protest to be without merit since a contracting officer has the discretion to determine whether a need exists for a bonding requirement. Additionally, the record showed that a total of 23 firms, all certified as small businesses, bid on the two solicitations. Thus GAO concluded that, despite the argument of the protester, the bond requirements did not discriminate against small businesses. Accordingly, the protest was denied.

116968

[Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System]. AFMD-81-115; B-204925. September 30, 1981. 2 pp. plus 1 attachment (2 pp.).

Report to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., House of Representatives: Speaker of the House; George Bush, Senate: President of the Senate; Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor, District of Columbia; by Milton J. Socolar, Acting Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Accounting and Financial Reporting: Conformity With Comptroller General's Principles, Standards, and Related Requirements (2801).

Contact: Accounting and Financial Management Division.

Budget Function: Financial Management and Information Systems: Accounting Systems in Operation (1101).

Organization Concerned: District of Columbia; Senate: President of the Senate; House of Representatives: Speaker of the House.

Congressional Relevance: *Rep.* Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.; *Sen.* Thomas F. Eagleton.

Authority: P.L. 94-399.

Abstract: The City Administrator of the District of Columbia requested that GAO approve the system design for the District government's water and sewer billing system. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that the design is adequate and conforms in all material respects to the District's accounting principles and standards statement. To maintain an approved status, any planned changes in the system design should be discussed with GAO and, if necessary, the changes should be submitted formally for approval. GAO suggested that the District's internal auditors periodically review the system in operation to assure that it is operating as prescribed.

117010

[Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project]. December 9, 1981. 8 pp. plus 1 appendix (1 p.).

Testimony before the House Committee on Government Operations: Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers.

Congressional Relevance: *House* Committee on Government Operations: Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee.

Authority: Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Federal) (P.L. 92-500).

Abstract: GAO made a limited analysis of the benefit-cost computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project, a multipurpose project being built by the Army Corps of Engineers to provide flood protection, water quality control, area development, water supply, and recreation benefits. Although originally estimated to be completed in 1976 at a cost of \$34.5 million, completion is currently estimated for 1987 at a cost of \$189 million. About \$40.5 million has been spent primarily on engineering, design, acquisition and clearing of land, and highway and utility relocations, but the actual construction of the dam has not been started. When the project was authorized, the initial benefit-cost ratio was 1.7 to 1. The fiscal year 1982 total benefit-total cost ratio is computed at 1.07 to 1. However, since fiscal year 1980, the Corps only reports in its annual budget request a remaining benefit-remaining cost ratio which for fiscal year 1982 is estimated to be 1.53 to 1. Recreation benefits account for 15 percent of the average annual benefits. The methodology for computing recreation benefits is an inexact science and, as a result, the estimates are judgmental. The Corps claimed water quality benefits of 47 percent of the average annual benefits. The method which the Corps used in developing this figure was ruled out as a substitute for point source pollution control by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments, and the water quality benefits are being challenged in a U.S. district court. Flood control benefits account for 29 percent of the average annual benefits. The damage surveys were based on estimated damage using a questionable construction cost index. Benefits attributable to increased water supply were valued at 1 percent of the average annual benefits, but no agreement has been reached for the sale of the water. Area redevelopment accounts for 8 percent of the average annual benefits, but the Corps states that these benefits should be reduced by about \$178,000. The interest rate on which the benefit-cost analysis is based is currently under challenge in a U.S. district court. The benefit-cost ratio did not include \$26 million in estimated costs and related benefits for highway betterments and relocations.

117015

[General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's Grain Warehouse Examination Programs]. December 10, 1981. 7 pp. plus 1 appendix (2 pp.).

Testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture: Wheat, Soybeans, and Feed Grains Subcommittee; by Brian P. Crowley, Senior Associate Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Refer to CED-81-112, June 19, 1981, Accession Number 115548.

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Relevance: *House* Committee on Agriculture: Wheat, Soybeans, and Feed Grains Subcommittee.

Abstract: Comments were presented on the results of a review of the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) grain warehouse examination programs. Grain warehouse bankruptcies over the past few years and the publicity given a few recent cases have heightened concern about Federal and State warehouse licensing and examination programs. USDA and at least 29 grain-producing States administer programs to ensure that producers and the Federal Government have safe storage for their agricultural commodities. The best overall and latest available data on past bankruptcies indicate

that about 2 percent of the approximately 10,000 grain warehouses nationwide have gone bankrupt between 1974 and 1979. Most of the reported bankruptcies for which information was available were warehouses in business less than 5 years which had a capacity of less than 300,000 bushels. Certain weaknesses in Federal warehouse programs made it difficult to ensure that warehouses had a sufficient quantity and quality of grain to cover their storage obligations, the basic purpose of the programs as now structured. USDA agreed to require that warehouse receipts in warehouses under uniform grain storage agreements will be reconciled and that all financial statements will have to be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. GAO believes the grain elevator bankruptcy problem warrants further careful study and evaluation before major program and legislative changes are made. One overriding issue that GAO believes USDA should resolve before specific changes are decided on is whether the potential for future bankruptcies warrants significant expansion of Federal efforts. The answer to this question is currently unknown. Obtaining a reliable answer will require development of a sound predictive formula tailored to the grain warehouse industry. The technology needed to do so currently exists, and research in this area is underway. To ensure against unnecessary additional Federal costs and regulations, GAO believes the need for any major expansion of the current Federal effort needs to be justified on the basis of reliable evidence that a significant number of bankruptcies are likely to occur in the future.

117047

Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change. HRD-82-3; B-205531. December 11, 1981. 61 pp. plus 8 appendices (20 pp.).

Report to Congress; by Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Consumer and Worker Protection: Consumers Protection From Contaminants and Poisons in Food (0921).

Contact: Human Resources Division.

Budget Function: Health: Health Planning and Construction (0554).

Organization Concerned: Department of Health and Human Services; Food and Drug Administration.

Congressional Relevance: Congress; *Rep.* L. H. Fountain; *Rep.* Ike Skelton; *Rep.* Charles O. Whitley; *Rep.* James G. Martin; *Rep.* Thomas M. Hagedorn; *Rep.* William C. Wampler; *Sen.* Charles E. Grassley.

Authority: Food and Drug Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.). Food Additives Amendment of 1958. Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601). Color Additive Amendments of 1960 (P.L. 86-618). Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.). Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051). Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 659 et seq.). Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 740 et seq.). Water Pollution Control Act.

Abstract: The Delaney Clause, incorporated into the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act by the Food Additives Amendment of 1958, requires the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to ban food additives which are found to cause or induce cancer in humans or animals as indicated by testing. GAO made a review to: (1) determine if modifications were needed to the Delaney Clause, and (2) present an overview of the social, scientific, and regulatory issues involving food additives that might cause cancer. **Findings/Conclusions:** The center of the controversy surrounding the Delaney Clause is the concept that no substance, in any amount, may be intentionally added to food if it has been shown to cause cancer. Tests to determine whether food additives cause cancer and statistical models to assess their risk to humans are available, but they have not yet been developed to the point where many experts totally accept their reliability. Most experts believe that the Clause should be changed but differ significantly on how to change it. Opponents of change argue that the Clause is the most effective

way to deal with food additives that may cause cancer since not enough is known about cancer to allow their use. Twelve public opinion polls conducted over the past 10 years have shown that the public approves of the general policy of banning cancer-causing food additives. However, the public is opposed to a ban for specific substances like saccharin which have perceived benefits. Cancer-causing substances are regulated differently within FDA and among FDA and other Federal agencies. GAO believes that Congress should reexamine whether the Clause is still appropriate because of advances in the ability of analytical detection methods to identify substances at very low levels, uncertainties about the human risk from low levels of carcinogens, and the inflexibility of the current law. If the Clause were deleted, under the remaining legislation, a cancer-causing additive could be used if there was a reasonable certainty that no harm would come from its proposed use.

117094

Profiles of Older People. 1981. 24 pp.

Refer to HRD-79-95, September 20, 1979, Accession Number 110399; HRD-77-70, April 19, 1977, Accession Number 102119; HRD-78-19, December 30, 1977, Accession Number 104602; HRD-80-41, February 8, 1980, Accession Number 111501; HRD-80-83, May 23, 1980, Accession Number 112366; HRD-80-7, October 15, 1979, Accession Number 110594; HRD-80-8, October 15, 1979, Accession Number 110600.

Contact: Human Resources Division.

Abstract: Three separate studies were made on the quality of life of people 65 years old and older not residing in institutions. The elderly persons sampled lived in Cleveland, Ohio; Lane County, Oregon; and the Gateway Health district in northeastern Kentucky. During a personal interview, the elderly persons replied to 101 questions about their well-being in five areas of functioning: social, economic, mental, physical, and activities of daily living. Statistics were derived on the effects that aid has on older people, the current costs of helping older people, the long range benefits of helping the elderly, comparative costs of home services and institutionalization, living arrangements of the impaired, rural and urban comparisons, income sources of the elderly, sources of help for the elderly, and older people in public housing.

117165

[Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981]. ID-82-4; B-203902. December 30, 1981. 1 p. plus 3 enclosures (17 pp.).

Report to Rep. John D. Dingell, Chairman, House Committee on Energy and Commerce; by Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: International Affairs: Effectiveness of U.S. Government Export Stimulation Programs (0620).

Contact: International Division.

Budget Function: International Affairs: Foreign Information and Exchange Activities (0153).

Organization Concerned: Export-Import Bank of the United States; Economic Development Administration; Small Business Administration; General Accounting Office; Commodity Credit Corp.; Department of Commerce; Securities and Exchange Commission.

Congressional Relevance: House Committee on Energy and Commerce; *Rep.* John D. Dingell.

Authority: Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-34). Foreign Trade Zone Act. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977. Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act. P.L. 90-390. H.R. 3173 (97th Cong.).

Abstract: Pursuant to a congressional request, GAO reviewed a bill that would establish a national export policy for the United States.

The GAO review encompassed the following topics: export financing, export-related tax policy, business accounting and foreign trade simplification, export competitiveness statements, export promotion programs, agricultural exports, and the GAO reporting requirement. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO stated that the sections of the bill dealing with export financing would attempt to do the following: (1) amend existing legislation concerning Eximbank's authority to finance exports with the intent of enhancing the competitiveness of U.S. exporters; (2) allow Eximbank to guarantee loans by private financial institutions when secured by accounts receivable or inventories; and (3) place stipulations on the allowable amount of Eximbank-provided financing for agricultural commodity exports. The sections on export-related tax policy would affect the taxation of Americans overseas and the use of foreign trade zones in exporting. The sections on business accounting and foreign trade simplification would amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, specifically the accounting and antibribery provisions. The section on export competitiveness statements provides for such a statement whenever a significant action could adversely affect the exports of the United States. The section on export promotion programs would encourage the formation of export trading companies and provide for the establishment of joint marketing agreements. The sections on agricultural exports would establish an agricultural export credit revolving fund. Finally, GAO believes that the section dealing with reporting requirements should be deleted because it would only provide for short-term examinations of the export policies of the United States.

117168

[Agency Responsibilities To Keep Informed of Personnel Needs in the Food and Agricultural Sciences]. CED-82-25; B-205854. December 28, 1981. 10 pp. plus 1 enclosure (2 pp.).

Report to John R. Block, Secretary, Department of Agriculture; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Personnel Management and Compensation: Effective Use of Work Force Planning (0327); Food: Effects of Scarcity in Farm Input Resources (1726); Science and Technology: Proper Federal Role in Developing and Maintaining Human Resources (2017).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture: Agricultural Research and Services (0352).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

Abstract: GAO reviewed the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) activities in carrying out the agency's responsibility to keep abreast of personnel needs in the food and agricultural sciences. The objective of the review was to assess how well USDA fulfilled its duties as defined in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977. **Findings/Conclusions:** GAO found that the USDA Office of Higher Education worked with university representatives to identify issues and concerns related to the need for graduates in the food and agricultural sciences, including the development of supply/demand analyses. GAO believes that USDA needs to interact with industry and Federal agencies which use food and agricultural science personnel and obtain their input on personnel requirements. Interaction and input is necessary if USDA is to obtain a complete and up-to-date profile of the supply/demand picture and manpower development requirements for food and agricultural science industry personnel. **Recommendation To Agencies:** The Secretary of Agriculture should instruct the Office of Higher Education to interact with a cross-section of organizations, Government agencies, industry, and universities that employ graduates trained in food and agricultural related sciences.

117182

[High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands]. CED-82-23; B-205808. December 16, 1981. 5 pp. plus 4 enclosures (6 pp.). Report to Del. Ron De Lugo; by Henry Eschwege, Director, GAO Community and Economic Development Division.

Issue Area: Food: Need for Federal Action To Improve Efficiency in Food Marketing (1740).

Contact: Community and Economic Development Division.

Budget Function: Agriculture (0350).

Organization Concerned: Department of Agriculture; Department of Labor; Office of Personnel Management.

Authority: Food Stamp Act of 1964.

Abstract: GAO was asked to determine actual food price differences between the Virgin Islands and other locations such as Washington, D.C.; southwest Florida; and Puerto Rico. GAO was also asked to determine whether any such differences have increased or decreased in recent years. GAO obtained and analyzed food price data from three different sources: the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). **Findings/Conclusions:** Each source used a different approach to assembling and analyzing its data, and these differences were reflected in the results. The results generally indicated that food prices are higher in the Virgin Islands than in Washington, D.C.; southwest Florida; and Puerto Rico. The amounts of the differences depended on the data gathered and the approaches used. Using different sets of data, Virgin Islands food prices ranged from 26 to 56 percent higher than food prices in Washington, D.C., and the price differences between the two areas have generally increased in recent years. None of the approaches used indicated changes in food prices in relation to changes in income or any other indicator. BLS measured specified units of measurement of 61 food items in various food outlets in Washington, D.C.; the Virgin Islands; and southwest Florida. This analytical approach is affected by the items and food outlet selected and the absence of items being weighted by importance. USDA measured 11 groups of food items defined as necessary to provide a nutritional diet. This was probably the best of the three approaches. However, it had a static base and did not reflect changes in individual food habits. The cost-of-living index used by OPM includes food items which closely resemble what many U.S. households buy but provides no comparison other than from each location to Washington, D.C.

117255

[Need For Meals: A National Perspective]. November 10, 1981. 12 pp.

Speech before the Gerontological Society; by William F. Laurie, GAO Field Operations Division: Regional Suboffice (Cleveland).

Contact: Field Operations Division: Regional Suboffice (Cleveland).

Organization Concerned: Gerontological Society.

Authority: Social Security Act.

Abstract: GAO made estimates of elderly persons' need for meals, using three data bases of samples of older people in Oregon, Ohio, and Kentucky. The data for the analyses came from three studies that included information about people 65 years of age or older not residing in institutions. Using these urban and rural data bases, GAO grouped older people into categories which included those who: (1) may need meals because they have a low income; (2) are unlikely to use meals because they are physically and financially able to satisfy their own needs; (3) are receiving help from other sources, but who could transfer their source of meals; (4) are unable to use meals; and (5) probably need meals. Depending on whether the person lived in an urban or rural area, was male or female, or his age category, significant differences existed in the likelihood of the category into which an elderly person would fall.

GAO found that many older people not in institutions could use meals. In 1980, 10.1 million people probably needed meals. The estimated cost of these meals was \$5.3 billion annually. The elderly also received \$2.4 billion worth of meals from the assistance of family, friends, and public and private agencies. Fifty-two percent of the estimated total for food assistance needed would be incurred for older people with annual incomes under \$3,000.

117261

[President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982]. OGC-82-5; B-205053. December 23, 1981. 3 pp.
Report to Congress; by Harry R. Van Cleve, (for Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General).

Contact: Office of the General Counsel.

Budget Function: Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (1005).

Organization Concerned: Corporation for Public Broadcasting; Department of Agriculture; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Transportation.

Congressional Relevance: Congress.

Authority: Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (31 U.S.C. 1402(b)). Supplemental Appropriations and Rescission Act, 1981. H. Rept. 97-260. B-202476 (1981).

Abstract: GAO reviewed the President's fifth special message for fiscal year 1982, which proposed one rescission of budget authority totalling \$20.4 million and nine deferrals of budget authority totalling \$132 million. The President proposed a rescission of \$20.5 million from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's funds. **Findings/Conclusions:** The funds proposed for rescission are not currently being withheld because the funds are fiscal year 1983 advance appropriations not yet available to the Corporation. Therefore, there was no violation of the Impoundment Control Act. The conference report on a Continuing Resolution stated that the amount appropriated for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is intended to maintain current levels of participation and that any reduction in allocations to States would be contrary to the Continuing Resolution. The Department of Agriculture reported that the funds made available to the WIC Program under the Continuing Resolution plus unobligated funds carried over from fiscal year 1981 are sufficient to maintain participation in the Program at the September 30, 1981, level. Except as noted, GAO identified no additional information that would be useful to Congress in its consideration of the President's proposals and believed that the proposed deferrals are in accordance with existing authority.

REQUEST CARD

TO ORDER DOCUMENTS, PLEASE CALL (202) 275-6241 OR USE THIS PREAMDRESSED REQUEST CARD.

NAME	PLEASE SEND ME THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:				
	NO. OF COPIES		6-DIGIT ACCESSION NUMBER	NO. OF COPIES	
ORGANIZATION	PAPER	FICHE		PAPER	FICHE
STREET ADDRESS					
CITY		STATE	ZIP CODE		
AREA CODE		PHONE NUMBER			

REQUEST CARD

TO ORDER DOCUMENTS, PLEASE CALL (202) 275-6241 OR USE THIS PREAMDRESSED REQUEST CARD.

NAME	PLEASE SEND ME THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:				
	NO. OF COPIES		6-DIGIT ACCESSION NUMBER	NO. OF COPIES	
ORGANIZATION	PAPER	FICHE		PAPER	FICHE
STREET ADDRESS					
CITY		STATE	ZIP CODE		
AREA CODE		PHONE NUMBER			

REQUEST CARD

TO ORDER DOCUMENTS, PLEASE CALL (202) 275-6241 OR USE THIS PREAMDRESSED REQUEST CARD.

NAME	PLEASE SEND ME THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:				
	NO. OF COPIES		6-DIGIT ACCESSION NUMBER	NO. OF COPIES	
ORGANIZATION	PAPER	FICHE		PAPER	FICHE
STREET ADDRESS					
CITY		STATE	ZIP CODE		
AREA CODE		PHONE NUMBER			

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

UNITED STATES
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

PLACE
U.S.
POSTAGE
HERE

GAO IHSF
BOX 6015
Gaithersburg, MD
20877

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

UNITED STATES
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

PLACE
U.S.
POSTAGE
HERE

GAO IHSF
BOX 6015
Gaithersburg, MD
20877

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

UNITED STATES
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

PLACE
U.S.
POSTAGE
HERE

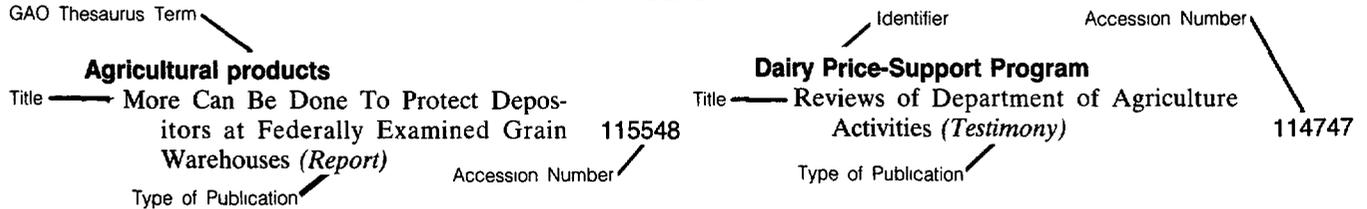
GAO IHSF
BOX 6015
Gaithersburg, MD
20877

**INDEX
SECTION**

SUBJECT INDEX

Documents are indexed under approved GAO Thesaurus terms as well as freely assigned identifiers, including geographic location, program and other proper names. Documents are also indexed under unenacted Federal legislation names.

SAMPLE ENTRY:



Accounting systems

Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System (Report) 116968

Accrual basis accounting

Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (Decision) 116190

Active duty expense allowances

Entitlement to Station Allowances at With-Dependent Rate (Decision) 114367

Administrative costs

Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (Decision) 116190

Advance funding

President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (Report) 116602

President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (Report) 117261

Agency evaluation

How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (Report) 114322

Reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Testimony) 116388

Agency missions

Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (Report) 115786

Agricultural assistance

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (Report) 114223

Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (Decision) 114229

Food Bibliography

U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (Report) 114721

Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (Testimony) 114747

Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (Staff Study) 114750

Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (Report) 114878

Legislative Developments (Other) 116155

Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification (Report) 116172

Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (Report) 116251

Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (Letter) 116372

AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (Report) 116650

Agricultural chemicals

Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (Report) 115126

Agricultural colleges

Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification (Report) 116172

Agricultural cooperatives

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (Report) 114223

Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification (Report) 116172

Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (Testimony) 116664

Agricultural industry

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (Report) 114223

Structure of American Agriculture (Testimony) 114519

Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (Report) 114588

Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (Report) 114880

Gross and Net Income of Major U.S. Sugar Cane and Beet Producers (Report) 115373

Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (Report) 116574

Agency Responsibilities To Keep Informed of Personnel Needs in the Food and Agricultural Sciences (Report) 117168

Agricultural pests

The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures (Report) 114908

Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (Report) 115608

Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (Report) 116297

Agricultural policies

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (Report) 114223

Structure of American Agriculture (Testimony) 114519

Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (Staff Study) 114750

Views on S. 451, Farmland Protection Policy Act (Letter) 114973

- Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688
- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
- Agricultural production**
- U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- Agricultural products**
- Food Bibliography (*Other*) 115134
- Gross and Net Income of Major U.S. Sugar Cane and Beet Producers (*Report*) 115373
- Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (*Report*) 115407
- More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (*Report*) 115548
- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
- Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786
- Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (*Decision*) 116048
- Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Shortfall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812
- Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165
- Agricultural programs**
- Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223
- Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231
- Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317
- Structure of American Agriculture (*Testimony*) 114519
- Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (*Report*) 114634
- U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750
- The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures (*Report*) 114908
- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- Food Bibliography (*Other*) 115134
- More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (*Report*) 115548
- Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (*Report*) 115599
- Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (*Report*) 115608
- Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688
- Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health (*Report*) 115810
- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
- Analysis of Certain Operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (*Report*) 116022
- Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (*Report*) 116098
- Review of Financial Statements of Commodity Credit Corporation (*Report*) 116234
- Information on Peanut Allotment Owners That Lease and Rent Away Rather Than Plant Their Peanut Allotment Quotas (*Report*) 116480
- Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (*Report*) 116574
- AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (*Report*) 116650
- General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's Grain Warehouse Examination Programs (*Testimony*) 117015
- Agricultural research**
- Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875
- The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures (*Report*) 114908
- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (*Report*) 115608
- Long-Range Planning Can Improve the Efficiency of Agricultural Research and Development (*Report*) 116007
- GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (*Report*) 116169
- Aid to families w dependent children**
- GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867
- GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052
- Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (*Letter*) 115100
- Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467
- Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097
- More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838
- Aid to refugees**
- President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602
- Air Force procurement**
- Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated (*Decision*) 116941
- Alcohol Fuels and Biomass Loan Program**
- Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Americans employed abroad**
- American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499
- Animal Damage Control Program**
- National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235
- Animal diseases**
- Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (*Report*) 115608
- Antitrust law**
- Emerging Issues From New Product Development in Food Manufacturing Industries (*Staff Study*) 116170
- Appraisals**
- Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487
- Appropriated funds**
- The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327
- President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602
- President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261
- Army procurement**
- Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487

Audit reports

Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317

Auditing procedures

How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (*Report*) 114322

Auditing standards

How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (*Report*) 114322

Review of Financial Statements of Commodity Credit Corporation (*Report*) 116234

Audits

Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155

Automated systems

Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? (*Report*) 116304

Automobile industry

Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485

Bangladesh Fertilizer Distribution Improvement Project

Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878

Bicentennial Land Heritage Program

National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235

Bidder responsibility

Protest of Department of Interior Contract Award (*Decision*) 116285

Bidder responsiveness

Protest of Contract Award Alleging Nonresponsiveness (*Decision*) 116613

Billing procedures

Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System (*Report*) 116968

Biological Services Program

National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235

Food Bibliography**Black Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway**

To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266

Brucellosis Eradication Program

Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (*Report*) 115608

Budget administration

What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766

Budget authority rescission

President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602

President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261

Budget controllability

What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766

Budget cuts

Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Budget obligations

President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602

Budget outlays

U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721

Budgeting

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867

Business and Industrial Loan Program

Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317

Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747

Business development loans

Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317

Buy American

Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (*Decision*) 116048

Carcinogens

Review of S. 1442 (*Letter*) 116540

Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

Cash basis accounting

Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (*Decision*) 116190

Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769

Cattle

Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (*Report*) 115608

Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786

Child Care Food Program

Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769

Child care programs

Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (*Report*) 114634

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650

Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769

Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981

S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981 (*Testimony*) 114823

Claims settlement

Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (*Decision*) 116190

Clothing allowances

Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors (*Decision*) 115990

Coal mining

Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339

Collection procedures

Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339

Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830

- Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769
- More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838
- Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System (*Report*) 116968
- Colleges/universities**
- Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231
- AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (*Report*) 116650
- Commodity Donation Program**
- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
- Commodity Import Program**
- U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- Commodity marketing**
- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202
- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
- Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786
- Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165
- Commodity sales**
- Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities (*Report*) 116436
- Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Shortfall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812
- Community development**
- Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification (*Report*) 116172
- Community development programs**
- Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010
- Comparative analysis**
- Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588
- Compensation**
- Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875
- Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (*Testimony*) 115303
- Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786
- Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors (*Decision*) 115990
- Compensation claims**
- Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (*Decision*) 114229
- Compensatory time**
- Overtime Compensation for Food Inspector (*Decision*) 116129
- Competition**
- Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764
- The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902
- Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated (*Decision*) 116941
- Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165
- Competition limitation**
- American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499
- Emerging Issues From New Product Development in Food Manufacturing Industries (*Staff Study*) 116170
- Protest of Contract Award Alleging Nonresponsiveness (*Decision*) 116613
- Compliance**
- Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
- Computerized information systems**
- Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (*Report*) 115608
- Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- Conflict of interest**
- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338
- Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786
- Congregate Nutrition Services Program**
- Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840
- Congressional salaries**
- Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (*Testimony*) 114477
- Conservation**
- Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (*Report*) 116098
- Construction (process)**
- Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
- Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
- To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Construction contracts**
- Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564
- Construction costs**
- Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126
- Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701
- Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010
- Consumer Price Index**
- Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed (*Report*) 114922
- Consumer protection**
- Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (*Testimony*) 116664
- FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781
- Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

Contract administration

- Protest of Award of Food Service Concession Contract (*Decision*) 115724
- Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

Contract award

- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338

Contract award protests

- Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231
- Protest of Award of Food Service Concession Contract (*Decision*) 115724
- Protest of Department of Interior Contract Award (*Decision*) 116285
- Protest of Contract Award Alleging Nonresponsiveness (*Decision*) 116613

Contract costs

- Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487
- Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

Contract specifications

- Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564

Contracting procedures

- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338

Contractor eligibility

- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338

Contractor performance

- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338

Contractor personnel

- Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564

Contractors

- Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097

Food Bibliography**Cost analysis**

- Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
- S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981 (*Testimony*) 114823
- Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed (*Report*) 114922
- Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840
- Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097
- Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities (*Report*) 116436
- Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010

Cost control

- Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339
- Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
- Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416
- GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650
- What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766
- S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981 (*Testimony*) 114823
- Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830
- GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867
- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052
- To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (*Testimony*) 115303
- Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408
- Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467
- Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126
- Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251

- Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? (*Report*) 116304
- Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701
- FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781

Cost Model Management System

- Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467

Cost of living

- Entitlement to Station Allowances at With-Dependent Rate (*Decision*) 114367
- Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (*Testimony*) 114477
- American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499
- What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766
- S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981 (*Testimony*) 114823
- Claim for Temporary Duty Travel Expenses (*Decision*) 114851
- Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed (*Report*) 114922
- Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (*Testimony*) 115303
- The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327
- High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182

Cost sharing (finance)

- Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416

Costs

- Structure of American Agriculture (*Testimony*) 114519

Dairy industry

- Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875

Dairy Price-Support Program

- Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747

- Dairy products**
 Protest of Department of Interior Contract Award (*Decision*) 116285
 Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities (*Report*) 116436
- Dams**
 Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564
- Data analysis operations**
 High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182
- Data collection operations**
 Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084
 Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (*Report*) 115126
 Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485
- Debt collection**
 Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
- Debt Collection Act of 1981**
 Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
- Debt Collection Practices Improvements Act of 1981**
 Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
- Decentralization**
 Reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*Testimony*) 116388
- Defense Department-Veterans Administration Medical Facility Sharing Act**
 Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
- Deferral of budget authority**
 President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602
 President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261
- Demographic data**
 Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094
- Demurrage charges**
 Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688
 Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities (*Report*) 116436
- Department of Defense procurement**
 Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (*Decision*) 116048
- Developing countries**
 U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (*Report*) 116208
 AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (*Report*) 116650
- Dining facilities**
 Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840
- Disability benefits**
 S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981 (*Testimony*) 114823
- Disadvantaged persons**
 Need For Meals: A National Perspective (*Speech*) 117255
- Disaster relief aid**
 Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372
- Discrimination**
 Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated (*Decision*) 116941
- Documentation**
 Overtime Compensation for Food Inspector (*Decision*) 116129
 Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485
- Dredging Permit Program**
 Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
- Drugs**
 FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781
- Dual compensation**
 Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (*Testimony*) 115303
- Economic analysis**
 Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588
 Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
 Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed (*Report*) 114922
 To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094
 Need For Meals: A National Perspective (*Speech*) 117255
- Economic indicators**
 What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766
- Economic policies**
 What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766
- Economic stabilization**
 What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766
- Education or training**
 Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084
 Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231
 Agency Responsibilities To Keep Informed of Personnel Needs in the Food and Agricultural Sciences (*Report*) 117168
- Egypt**
 U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- Elderly persons**
 Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094
- Electric energy**
 Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (*Testimony*) 116664
 Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852
- Electric power generation**
 Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (*Testimony*) 116664
- Electric power transmission**
 Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (*Testimony*) 116664
- Electronic data processing**
 Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- Eligibility criteria**
 Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (*Decision*) 114229
 Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (*Report*) 114634

Subject Index

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867
 GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052
 Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097

Emergency loans

Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372

Employment

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839

Endangered animals

National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235

Endangered species

Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169

Energy conservation

Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852

Energy consumption

Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485

Energy costs

Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (*Testimony*) 116664
 Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852

Energy marketing

Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Energy research

Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Energy supplies

Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Food Bibliography

Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (*Testimony*) 116664
 Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852

Environmental engineering

Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169
 National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235

Environmental law

Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644

Environmental legislation

River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed (*Report*) 115343

Environmental monitoring

Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
 Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
 Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644
 Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (*Testimony*) 116664

Erroneous payments

More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838

Errors

Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433

Evaluation criteria

Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

Executive compensation

Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (*Testimony*) 114477
 The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327

Expense claims

Claim for Temporary Duty Travel Expenses (*Decision*) 114851

Farm income stabilization programs

Export regulation

Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Shortfall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812
 Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165

Exporting

Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084
 American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499
 Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
 Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
 U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202
 Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (*Report*) 115610
 The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839
 Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
 Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Facility security

Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

Fair employment programs

Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345

Families

Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (*Decision*) 114229

Farm credit banks

How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (*Report*) 114322

Farm income stabilization programs

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223
 Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880
 More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (*Report*) 115548

- Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688
- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
- Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786
- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
- Analysis of Certain Operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (*Report*) 116022
- Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
- Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251
- Information on Peanut Allotment Owners That Lease and Rent Away Rather Than Plant Their Peanut Allotment Quotas (*Report*) 116480
- Farm produce**
- Food in the Future--Proceedings of a Planning Symposium (*Other*) 116517
- Farm subsidies**
- Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588
- Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program**
- Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688
- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
- Farmland Protection Policy Act**
- Views on S. 451, Farmland Protection Policy Act (*Letter*) 114973
- Federal agency reorganization**
- GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (*Report*) 116169
- Reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*Testimony*) 116388
- Federal aid**
- Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification (*Report*) 116172
- Federal aid programs**
- Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830
- Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (*Letter*) 115100
- More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838
- Federal aid to foreign countries**
- U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (*Report*) 116208
- Federal aid to localities**
- Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126
- Federal aid to States**
- Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (*Decision*) 116190
- Federal employee retirement programs**
- S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981 (*Testimony*) 114823
- Federal employees**
- Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (*Testimony*) 114477
- Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors (*Decision*) 115990
- Federal facilities**
- More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (*Report*) 115548
- Federal funds**
- Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750
- Review of Financial Statements of Commodity Credit Corporation (*Report*) 116234
- Federal Grain Insurance Corporation Act**
- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- Federal grants**
- Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (*Report*) 115407
- Federal legislation**
- Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223
- Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (*Testimony*) 114477
- Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701
- Federal programs**
- What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766
- GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052
- River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed (*Report*) 115343
- Federal regulations**
- Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (*Decision*) 114229
- Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339
- Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
- Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372
- The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902
- Federal social security programs**
- Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094
- Federal/State relations**
- Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416
- Views on S. 451, Farmland Protection Policy Act (*Letter*) 114973
- To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed (*Report*) 115343
- Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408
- Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467
- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
- Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644
- Federal taxes**
- Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (*Report*) 116574

- Fees**
- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781
- Financial analysis**
- Review of Financial Statements of Commodity Credit Corporation (*Report*) 116234
- General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's Grain Warehouse Examination Programs (*Testimony*) 117015
- Financial management**
- Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317
- How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (*Report*) 114322
- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (*Report*) 115548
- Audit of the United States Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund--September 30, 1979, to September 27, 1980 (*Report*) 115713
- Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251
- Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701
- Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769
- Financial records**
- Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875
- Audit of the United States Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund--September 30, 1979, to September 27, 1980 (*Report*) 115713
- Fiscal policies**
- American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499
- Fishery legislation**
- Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169
- Fishes**
- Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487
- Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852
- Fishing industry**
- Foreign Investment in U S Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764
- Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (*Report*) 115610
- Flood control**
- Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010
- Florida**
- High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182
- Fontenelle Reservoir (WY)**
- Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408
- Food additives**
- Food Bibliography (*Other*) 115134
- Review of S 1442 (*Letter*) 116540
- Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- Food and drug law**
- Food Bibliography (*Other*) 115134
- Review of S. 1442 (*Letter*) 116540
- Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- Food coloring**
- FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781
- Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- Food for Development Program**
- Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (*Report*) 115599
- Food industry**
- Food Bibliography (*Other*) 115134
- Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (*Report*) 115407
- Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (*Report*) 115610
- Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786
- Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (*Decision*) 116048
- Emerging Issues From New Product Development in Food Manufacturing Industries (*Staff Study*) 116170
- Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- Food in the Future--Proceedings of a Planning Symposium (*Other*) 116517
- Agency Responsibilities To Keep Informed of Personnel Needs in the Food and Agricultural Sciences (*Report*) 117168
- Food inspection**
- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- Food Bibliography (*Other*) 115134
- Overtime Compensation for Food Inspector (*Decision*) 116129
- Food programs for the elderly**
- Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840
- Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094
- Need For Meals: A National Perspective (*Speech*) 117255
- Food relief programs**
- Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Food Bibliography (*Other*) 115134
- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
- Reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*Testimony*) 116388
- Food in the Future--Proceedings of a Planning Symposium (*Other*) 116517
- AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (*Report*) 116650
- President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261
- Food Safety Amendments of 1981**
- Review of S. 1442 (*Letter*) 116540
- Food Service Program**
- Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

Food services

- Protest of Agency Determination To Set Aside Procurement Under Section 8(a) (*Decision*) 114284
- Audit of the United States Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund--September 30, 1979, to September 27, 1980 (*Report*) 115713
- Protest of Award of Food Service Concession Contract (*Decision*) 115724
- Protest of Contract Award Alleging Nonresponsiveness (*Decision*) 116613
- Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686
- Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated (*Decision*) 116941

Food stamp programs

- Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223
- Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339
- GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650
- Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830
- GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867
- Information on Strikers' Participation in the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 114879
- GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052
- Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (*Letter*) 115100
- Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467
- Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840
- Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097
- Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (*Decision*) 116190

Food supply

- Structure of American Agriculture (*Testimony*) 114519
- U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures (*Report*) 114908
- Food Bibliography (*Other*) 115134
- Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688
- Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786

- Long-Range Planning Can Improve the Efficiency of Agricultural Research and Development (*Report*) 116007
- Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities (*Report*) 116436
- High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182

Food supply projections

- Food in the Future--Proceedings of a Planning Symposium (*Other*) 116517

Foreign aid programs

- Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878

Foreign corporations

- Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764
- Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (*Decision*) 116048

Foreign economic assistance

- U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878

Foreign economic development credit

- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839

Foreign financial assistance

- U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (*Report*) 116650

Foreign investments in US

- Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764

Foreign sales

- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978

Foreign trade agreements

- Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Foreign trade policies

- Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Short-fall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812
- Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165

Forest management

- Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (*Report*) 115126

Fort Peck Reservoir (MT)

- Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408

Fraud

- Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339
- Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (*Report*) 114634
- GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650
- Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830
- Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (*Letter*) 115100

Fringe benefits

- American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499

Fuel conservation

- Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485

Funds management

- Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750
- Protest of Award of Food Service Concession Contract (*Decision*) 115724
- Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (*Report*) 116098
- Review of Financial Statements of Commodity Credit Corporation (*Report*) 116234
- Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372
- Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769

Genetics

- The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures (*Report*) 114908

- Government employees**
Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231
- Government guaranteed loans**
Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317
- Grain and grain products**
U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202
Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (*Report*) 115407
More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (*Report*) 115548
Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688
Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297
- Grain inspection**
Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297
General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's Grain Warehouse Examination Programs (*Testimony*) 117015
- Grain Warehouse Examination Programs**
General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's Grain Warehouse Examination Programs (*Testimony*) 117015
- Grants**
Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084
- Ground transportation operations**
U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202
- Habitat Preservation Program**
National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235
- Harbors**
Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
- Hazardous substances**
Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644
- Health care planning**
Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- Health care programs**
Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
- Health centers**
Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
- Health research programs**
Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health (*Report*) 115810
- Health statistics**
Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094
- Herbicides**
Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (*Report*) 115126
- Highway planning**
U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202
- Historic preservation**
Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
- Home health care services**
Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094
- Housing**
Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed (*Report*) 114922
- Illegal aliens**
Number of Undocumented Aliens Residing in the United States Unknown (*Report*) 114829
- Immigration and naturalization law**
Number of Undocumented Aliens Residing in the United States Unknown (*Report*) 114829
- Import regulation**
Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- Importing**
Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (*Report*) 115610
- Impoundment**
President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602
President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261
- Income maintenance programs**
Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467
More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097
- Income statistics**
Gross and Net Income of Major U.S. Sugar Cane and Beet Producers (*Report*) 115373
- Indian affairs legislation**
Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (*Decision*) 114229
- Industrial facilities**
Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317
Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938
- Industrial statistics**
Emerging Issues From New Product Development in Food Manufacturing Industries (*Staff Study*) 116170
- Inflation**
The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327
- Information processing operations**
GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (*Report*) 116169
- Inland waterways**
Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416
U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202

- To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338
- Inspection**
- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (*Report*) 115608
- Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564
- Insurance**
- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839
- Analysis of Certain Operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (*Report*) 116022
- Insurance premiums**
- Analysis of Certain Operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (*Report*) 116022
- Interagency relations**
- Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084
- Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169
- Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
- Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (*Report*) 115599
- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839
- Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
- National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235
- Interest rates**
- Limited-Resource Farmer Loans More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251
- Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701
- Intergovernmental fiscal relations**
- Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (*Decision*) 116190
- Intergovernmental relations**
- Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416
- Internal audits**
- Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317
- How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (*Report*) 114322
- Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339
- International agreements**
- Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Shortfall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812
- International economic relations**
- American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499
- U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839
- Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Shortfall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812
- International food programs**
- Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
- Food Bibliography (*Other*) 115134
- Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (*Report*) 115599
- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
- Food in the Future--Proceedings of a Planning Symposium (*Other*) 116517
- President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602
- International Fund for Agricultural Development**
- Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750
- International Fund for Economic Development**
- Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
- International relations**
- Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750
- Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
- Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
- U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (*Report*) 116208
- President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602
- AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (*Report*) 116650
- International Solar Energy Program**
- Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406
- International trade**
- Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084
- Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764
- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
- Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406
- Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165
- Inventories**
- Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities (*Report*) 116436
- Investment companies**
- Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880
- Investments abroad**
- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839
- Japan**
- Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764

Subject Index

Military dependents

Judicial compensation
 Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (*Testimony*) 114477

Labeling law
 Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485

Labor-management relations
 Information on Strikers' Participation in the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 114879

Labor statistics
 Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed (*Report*) 114922

Labor supply
 Agency Responsibilities To Keep Informed of Personnel Needs in the Food and Agricultural Sciences (*Report*) 117168

Land leases
 Information on Peanut Allotment Owners That Lease and Rent Away Rather Than Plant Their Peanut Allotment Quotas (*Report*) 116480

Land management
 Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880
 Views on S. 451, Farmland Protection Policy Act (*Letter*) 114973
 Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (*Report*) 115126
 Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (*Report*) 116098
 National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235
 Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487

Land use law
 Views on S. 451, Farmland Protection Policy Act (*Letter*) 114973

Law enforcement
 Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644

Legislation
 GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867
 Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
 GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052
 Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155

Legislative Accounts Audit and Control Act
 Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155

Legislators
 Audit of the United States Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund--September 30, 1979, to September 27, 1980 (*Report*) 115713

Licenses
 Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875

Life sciences
 Agency Responsibilities To Keep Informed of Personnel Needs in the Food and Agricultural Sciences (*Report*) 117168

Litigation
 To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266

Livestock products
 Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688
 The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902

Loan repayments
 Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588

Loans
 Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251

Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan
 Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487

Mammals
 Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169

Marine policies
 Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169

Marine resources conservation
 Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169

Marketing
 Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
 Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126

Mathematical analysis
 More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838

Meat inspection
 Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231
 Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938
 Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors (*Decision*) 115990

Meat packing industry
 Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938
 The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902

Medical education
 FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781

Medicare programs
 Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094

Military appropriations
 Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (*Decision*) 116048

Military compensation
 Entitlement to Station Allowances at With-Dependent Rate (*Decision*) 114367

Military dependents
 Entitlement to Station Allowances at With-Dependent Rate (*Decision*) 114367

Military procurement			
Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (<i>Report</i>)	116686	The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures (<i>Report</i>)	114908
Military reserve personnel		National policies	
Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (<i>Testimony</i>)	115303	Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (<i>Report</i>)	117165
Modifications		National Wildlife Refuge System	
Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (<i>Letter</i>)	116372	National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (<i>Report</i>)	116235
Monitoring		Native American claims	
Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (<i>Report</i>)	115126	Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (<i>Decision</i>)	114229
More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (<i>Report</i>)	115741	Native American rights	
Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (<i>Report</i>)	115978	Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (<i>Decision</i>)	114229
Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (<i>Report</i>)	116251	Protest of Department of Interior Contract Award (<i>Decision</i>)	116285
Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (<i>Report</i>)	116644	Native Americans	
Motor vehicle standards		Legislative Developments (<i>Other</i>)	116155
Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (<i>Report</i>)	116485	Natural resources	
Multinational corporations		Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (<i>Report</i>)	115610
Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (<i>Report</i>)	114764	Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (<i>Report</i>)	116098
National defense operations		National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (<i>Report</i>)	116235
Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (<i>Report</i>)	116686	Non-government enterprises	
National Export Policy Act of 1981		Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (<i>Report</i>)	114084
Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (<i>Report</i>)	117165	Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (<i>Report</i>)	116406
National Fish Hatchery System		Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (<i>Report</i>)	116487
National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (<i>Report</i>)	116235	Nutrition research	
National forests		Food Bibliography (<i>Other</i>)	115134
Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (<i>Report</i>)	115126	Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health (<i>Report</i>)	115810
National Plant Germplasm System		GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (<i>Report</i>)	116169
Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (<i>Testimony</i>)	114747	Reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (<i>Testimony</i>)	116388
		Nutrition surveys	
		Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? (<i>Report</i>)	116304
		Need For Meals: A National Perspective (<i>Speech</i>)	117255
		Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund	
		Ways To Reduce Government Spending (<i>Testimony</i>)	114339
		Overpayments	
		Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (<i>Report</i>)	116769
		Oversight by Congress	
		Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (<i>Report</i>)	115169
		Oversight committees	
		Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (<i>Report</i>)	114317
		Overtime compensation	
		Overtime Compensation for Food Inspector (<i>Decision</i>)	116129
		Pathfinder Reservoir (WY)	
		Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (<i>Report</i>)	115408
		Payments	
		Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (<i>Report</i>)	116126
		Pensions	
		Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (<i>Report</i>)	114880
		Per diem allowances	
		Claim for Temporary Duty Travel Expenses (<i>Decision</i>)	114851
		Performance bonds	
		Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated (<i>Decision</i>)	116941
		Personal income taxes	
		American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (<i>Report</i>)	114499
		Personnel evaluation	
		The Government Brain Drain (<i>Testimony</i>)	116327
		Personnel management	
		Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (<i>Report</i>)	114084

- Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317
- Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (*Testimony*) 114477
- Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875
- Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (*Testimony*) 115303
- Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786
- The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327
- FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781
- Personnel recruiting**
- The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327
- Pesticide regulation**
- Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297
- Pesticides**
- Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297
- Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644
- Planning**
- Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338
- Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
- Long-Range Planning Can Improve the Efficiency of Agricultural Research and Development (*Report*) 116007
- Research Aimed at Solving Water Supply and Quality Problems (*Speech*) 116189
- Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? (*Report*) 116304
- Plant diseases**
- The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures (*Report*) 114908
- Policy evaluation**
- GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (*Report*) 116169
- Food in the Future--Proceedings of a Planning Symposium (*Other*) 116517
- The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902
- Population statistics**
- Number of Undocumented Aliens Residing in the United States Unknown (*Report*) 114829
- Poultry industry**
- Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875
- Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938
- The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902
- Poultry industry**
- Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875
- Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938
- Presidential messages**
- President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602
- President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261
- Price indexes**
- What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766
- Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688
- Price supports**
- Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Pricing surveys**
- High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182
- Prioritizing**
- Long-Range Planning Can Improve the Efficiency of Agricultural Research and Development (*Report*) 116007
- Procedures or practices evaluation**
- Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084
- Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (*Report*) 115608
- Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372
- Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769
- Procurement procedures**
- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
- Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686
- Procurement procedures protests**
- Protest of Department of Interior Contract Award (*Decision*) 116285
- Procurement protests**
- Protest of Agency Determination To Set Aside Procurement Under Section 8(a) (*Decision*) 114284
- Product safety**
- FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781
- Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- Productivity**
- Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467
- Profits**
- Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408
- Audit of the United States Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund--September 30, 1979, to September 27, 1980 (*Report*) 115713

Program abuses

Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (*Report*) 114634

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650

Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867

GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052

Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (*Letter*) 115100

Observations on Selected Aspects of School Lunch Program Administration (*Report*) 115342

More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838

Program evaluation

Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223

Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650

Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (*Letter*) 115100

Observations on Selected Aspects of School Lunch Program Administration (*Report*) 115342

Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467

Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (*Report*) 115610

Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688

More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation. Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839

Information on Dire-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840

Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875

Long-Range Planning Can Improve the Efficiency of Agricultural Research and Development (*Report*) 116007

Analysis of Certain Operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (*Report*) 116022

Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097

Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126

Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251

Food in the Future--Proceedings of a Planning Symposium (*Other*) 116517

Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644

Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838

Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852

The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902

Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010

Program management

Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650

What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766

Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867

GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052

Observations on Selected Aspects of School Lunch Program Administration (*Report*) 115342

River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed (*Report*) 115343

Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (*Report*) 115599

Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (*Report*) 115608

Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688

Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875

Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097

Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (*Report*) 116098

National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235

Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251

Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? (*Report*) 116304

The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327

Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372

Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644

Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838

Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852

General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's Grain Warehouse Examination Programs (*Testimony*) 117015

Project monitoring

Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588

U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721

Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564

Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Shortfall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812

Projections

U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202

Property and supply management

Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (*Report*) 115407

Property losses

Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372

Proposal evaluation protests

Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231

- Proposed legislation**
 S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981 (*Testimony*) 114823
 Views on S. 451, Farmland Protection Policy Act (*Letter*) 114973
 Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (*Letter*) 115100
 Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (*Testimony*) 115303
 Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
 Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
 The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327
 Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487
 Review of S. 1442 (*Letter*) 116540
 Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701
 Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165
- Public assistance programs**
 GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650
- Public housing**
 Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094
- Public lands**
 Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487
- Public Law 480 Program**
 U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721
- Public opinion polls**
 Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- Puerto Rico**
 High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182
- Quality assurance**
 Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (*Report*) 115610
- Quality-of-life data**
 Profiles of Older People (*Other*) 117094
- Railroad transportation operations**
 U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202
- Food Bibliography**
- Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (*Report*) 115407
- Real estate sales**
 Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (*Report*) 116574
- Reclamation Fund**
 Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701
- Reconsiderations**
 Entitlement to Station Allowances at With-Dependent Rate (*Decision*) 114367
- Records management**
 Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339
 Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251
- Recreation areas**
 Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010
- Regulation**
 Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
 Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- Regulatory agencies**
 Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169
- Reimbursements to government**
 Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126
 Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769
- Rent policies**
 Information on Peanut Allotment Owners That Lease and Rent Away Rather Than Plant Their Peanut Allotment Quotas (*Report*) 116480
- Requests for proposals**
 Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231
- Research and development**
 Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
 Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
 Research Aimed at Solving Water Supply and Quality Problems (*Speech*) 116189
- Research grants**
 Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health (*Report*) 115810
- Research program management**
 Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health (*Report*) 115810
- Resource Conservation and Development Program**
 Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Retirement benefits**
 Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (*Testimony*) 114477
 S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981 (*Testimony*) 114823
 Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (*Testimony*) 115303
- Retirement pensions**
 Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (*Testimony*) 115303
- Revolving funds**
 Audit of the United States Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund--September 30, 1979, to September 27, 1980 (*Report*) 115713
- Ruedl Reservoir (CO)**
 Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408
- Rural economic development**
 Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
 Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (*Testimony*) 116664
- Safety regulation**
 Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297
 Review of S. 1442 (*Letter*) 116540

Safety standards

Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938

Salary increases

Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875

The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327

Sales

Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408

Audit of the United States Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund--September 30, 1979, to September 27, 1980 (*Report*) 115713

Sales contracts

Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852

Sales promotion

The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902

School lunch programs

Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (*Report*) 114634

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867

GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052

Observations on Selected Aspects of School Lunch Program Administration (*Report*) 115342

More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741

Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? (*Report*) 116304

Secondary schools

Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? (*Report*) 116304

Securities

The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902

Senior Executive Service

Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (*Testimony*) 114477

The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327

Service contracts

Protest of Agency Determination To Set Aside Procurement Under Section 8(a) (*Decision*) 114284

Protest of Award of Food Service Concession Contract (*Decision*) 115724

Sioux Indian Tribe

Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (*Decision*) 114229

Small business assistance

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839

Small business loans

Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372

Small business set-asides

Protest of Agency Determination To Set Aside Procurement Under Section 8(a) (*Decision*) 114284

Protest of Contract Award Alleging Nonresponsiveness (*Decision*) 116613

Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated (*Decision*) 116941

Social Security benefits

Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339

Solar energy

Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747

President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261

Standards evaluation

How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (*Report*) 114322

Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938

State-administered programs

Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local

Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467

Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840

Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (*Decision*) 116190

General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's Grain Warehouse Examination Programs (*Testimony*) 117015

State governments

Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416

Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (*Decision*) 116190

State programs

Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644

Strikes (labor actions)

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114867

Information on Strikers' Participation in the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 114879

Student aid programs

Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097

Subcontractors

Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (*Decision*) 116048

Subsidies

Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701

Summer food programs

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650

Surplus Federal property

Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities (*Report*) 116436

Surveys

Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764

Systems design

Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System (*Report*) 116968

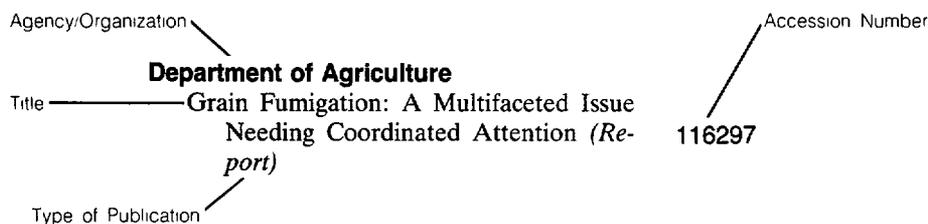
- Systems evaluation**
Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System (*Report*) 116968
- Tariffs**
Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- Tax administration**
American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499
Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (*Report*) 116574
- Tax law**
American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499
Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (*Report*) 116574
- Taxes**
Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165
- Technical proposal evaluation**
Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231
- Technology transfer**
Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
- Temporary duty expense allowances**
Claim for Temporary Duty Travel Expenses (*Decision*) 114851
- Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway**
To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Territories and possessions**
High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182
- Testing**
FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781
Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- The Port Development and Navigation Improvement Act of 1981**
Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
- Toxic substances**
FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781
- Trade and Development Program**
Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084
- Trade policies**
Structure of American Agriculture (*Testimony*) 114519
- Trade regulation**
The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902
- Transportation operations**
Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Transportation terminals**
U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202
Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (*Report*) 115407
- Travel allowances**
Claim for Temporary Duty Travel Expenses (*Decision*) 114851
- Trusts and estates law**
Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (*Report*) 116574
- Unemployment compensation programs**
Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097
- Unemployment insurance benefits**
Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467
- United Nations**
U S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (*Report*) 116208
- United Nations Development Program**
Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
- Upper Mississippi River System**
Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338
- Veterans hospitals**
Protest of Contract Award Alleging Nonresponsiveness (*Decision*) 116613
- Virgin Islands**
High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182
- Wage surveys**
Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (*Testimony*) 115303
- Warehouse facilities**
Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (*Report*) 115548
General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's Grain Warehouse Examination Programs (*Testimony*) 117015
- Washington (DC)**
High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182
- Water conservation**
Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
- Water quality**
Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
Research Aimed at Solving Water Supply and Quality Problems (*Speech*) 116189
Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010
- Water resources conservation**
Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408

- Research Aimed at Solving Water Supply and Quality Problems (*Speech*) 116189
- National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235
- Water resources development**
- Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416
- Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588
- To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338
- River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed (*Report*) 115343
- Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
- Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
- Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126
- Research Aimed at Solving Water Supply and Quality Problems (*Speech*) 116189
- U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (*Report*) 116208
- Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564
- Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701
- Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010
- Water supply management**
- Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416
- Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588
- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338
- River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed (*Report*) 115343
- Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408
- Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126
- Research Aimed at Solving Water Supply and Quality Problems (*Speech*) 116189
- U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (*Report*) 116208
- Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701
- Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010
- Water transportation operations**
- U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202
- To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Water treatment**
- Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
- Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126
- Waterway costs**
- Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416
- To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
- Welfare services**
- Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830
- Wilderness areas**
- National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235
- Wildlife conservation**
- Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169
- To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235
- Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487
- Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852
- Wildlife management**
- Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
- National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235
- Womens legal status**
- Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (*Decision*) 114229
- Womens rights**
- Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (*Decision*) 114229
- Work Incentive Program**
- Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097
- Workfare Program**
- Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097
- Wynoochee Reservoir (WA)**
- Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408
- 5-Year Channel Maintenance Program**
- Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION INDEX

Includes both Federal agencies and nongovernmental corporate bodies with which the document is concerned, in one alphabetic sequence. Entries include agencies listed in bold face type in the **United States Government Manual** (e.g. documents related to Peace Corps will be listed under ACTION, etc.).

SAMPLE ENTRY:



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Agency for International Development
 Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (<i>Report</i>) 114084
 U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (<i>Report</i>) 114721
 Claim for Temporary Duty Travel Expenses (<i>Decision</i>) 114851
 Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (<i>Report</i>) 114878
 Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (<i>Report</i>) 115599
 The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (<i>Report</i>) 115839
 U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (<i>Report</i>) 116208
 President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (<i>Report</i>) 116602
 AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (<i>Report</i>) 116650</p> <p>Bureau for Program and Management Services
 Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (<i>Report</i>) 114084</p> <p>Agricultural Marketing Service
 Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (<i>Report</i>) 114923
 More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (<i>Report</i>) 115548
 More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (<i>Report</i>) 115741
 Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (<i>Report</i>) 115786</p> | <p>Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
 More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (<i>Report</i>) 115548
 Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (<i>Report</i>) 115688
 More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (<i>Report</i>) 115741
 Information on Peanut Allotment Owners That Lease and Rent Away Rather Than Plant Their Peanut Allotment Quotas (<i>Report</i>) 116480</p> <p>American Agricultural Investment Management Co.
 Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (<i>Report</i>) 114880</p> <p>American Farm Bureau
 The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (<i>Report</i>) 116902</p> <p>American Federation of Government Employees
 Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors (<i>Decision</i>) 115990</p> <p>American Meat Institute
 The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (<i>Report</i>) 116902</p> <p>American Stockyards Association
 The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (<i>Report</i>) 116902</p> | <p>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
 Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (<i>Report</i>) 114923
 Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (<i>Report</i>) 115608</p> <p>Veterinary Services
 Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (<i>Report</i>) 115608</p> <p>Arab Republic of Egypt
 U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (<i>Report</i>) 114721</p> <p>Architect of the Capitol
 Audit of the United States Senate Restaurants Revolving Fund--September 30, 1979, to September 27, 1980 (<i>Report</i>) 115713</p> <p>Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
 AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (<i>Report</i>) 116650</p> <p>Bonneville Power Administration
 Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (<i>Testimony</i>) 116852</p> <p>Office of Power Management
 Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (<i>Testimony</i>) 116852</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Bureau of Economic Analysis		Commodity Credit Corp.		Structure of American Agriculture (<i>Testimony</i>)	114519
Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (<i>Report</i>)	114764	More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (<i>Report</i>)	115548	GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (<i>Testimony</i>)	114650
Bureau of Indian Affairs		Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (<i>Report</i>)	115688	Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (<i>Testimony</i>)	114747
Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (<i>Decision</i>)	114229	Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (<i>Report</i>)	115978	Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (<i>Staff Study</i>)	114750
Protest of Department of Interior Contract Award (<i>Decision</i>)	116285	Review of Financial Statements of Commodity Credit Corporation (<i>Report</i>)	116234	Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (<i>Report</i>)	114830
Bureau of Labor Statistics		Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities (<i>Report</i>)	116436	GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (<i>Testimony</i>)	114867
Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed (<i>Report</i>)	114922	Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (<i>Report</i>)	117165	Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (<i>Report</i>)	114875
Bureau of Land Management		Consortium for International Development		Information on Strikers' Participation in the Food Stamp Program (<i>Report</i>)	114879
Ways To Reduce Government Spending (<i>Testimony</i>)	114339	U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (<i>Report</i>)	114721	Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (<i>Report</i>)	114880
Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (<i>Report</i>)	115126	Consumer Product Safety Commission		The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures (<i>Report</i>)	114908
National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (<i>Report</i>)	116235	Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (<i>Report</i>)	116297	Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (<i>Report</i>)	114923
Bureau of Reclamation		Corporation for Public Broadcasting		GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (<i>Testimony</i>)	115052
Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (<i>Report</i>)	116126	President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (<i>Report</i>)	117261	Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (<i>Letter</i>)	115100
Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (<i>Report</i>)	116564	Crystal Springs Ranch Fish Hatchery		Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (<i>Report</i>)	115126
Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (<i>Report</i>)	116701	Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (<i>Report</i>)	116487	Food Bibliography (<i>Other</i>)	115134
Bureau of the Census		Defense Logistics Agency		U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (<i>Report</i>)	115202
Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (<i>Report</i>)	114764	Defense Personnel Support Center		Gross and Net Income of Major U.S. Sugar Cane and Beet Producers (<i>Report</i>)	115373
Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (<i>Report</i>)	116433	Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (<i>Decision</i>)	116048	Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (<i>Report</i>)	115407
California		Delaware River Basin Commission		Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (<i>Report</i>)	115447
Department of Social Services		Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (<i>Report</i>)	114416	Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (<i>Report</i>)	115467
Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (<i>Decision</i>)	116190	Department of Agriculture		More Can Be Done To Protect Depositors at Federally Examined Grain Warehouses (<i>Report</i>)	115548
California State University		Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (<i>Report</i>)	114223	Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (<i>Report</i>)	115599
University Foundation, Chico, CA		Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (<i>Decision</i>)	114231	Weak Management in Animal Disease Control Program Results in Large Economic Losses (<i>Report</i>)	115608
Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (<i>Decision</i>)	114231	Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (<i>Report</i>)	114317	Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (<i>Report</i>)	115688
Canteen of Florida, Inc.		Ways To Reduce Government Spending (<i>Testimony</i>)	114339	More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (<i>Report</i>)	115741
Protest of Award of Food Service Concession Contract (<i>Decision</i>)	115724	Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (<i>Report</i>)	114345	Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (<i>Report</i>)	115786
Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries					
Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (<i>Testimony</i>)	114477				

Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840

Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938

Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978

Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors (*Decision*) 115990

Long-Range Planning Can Improve the Efficiency of Agricultural Research and Development (*Report*) 116007

Analysis of Certain Operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (*Report*) 116022

Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097

Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (*Report*) 116098

GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (*Report*) 116169

Emerging Issues From New Product Development in Food Manufacturing Industries (*Staff Study*) 116170

Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification (*Report*) 116172

Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (*Decision*) 116190

Review of Financial Statements of Commodity Credit Corporation (*Report*) 116234

National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235

Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251

Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297

Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? (*Report*) 116304

Reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*Testimony*) 116388

Information on Peanut Allotment Owners That Lease and Rent Away Rather Than Plant Their Peanut Allotment Quotas (*Report*) 116480

Food in the Future--Proceedings of a Planning Symposium (*Other*) 116517

Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769

Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Shortfall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812

The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902

General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's

Grain Warehouse Examination Programs (*Testimony*) 117015

Agency Responsibilities To Keep Informed of Personnel Needs in the Food and Agricultural Sciences (*Report*) 117168

High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182

President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261

Agricultural Research Service
GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (*Report*) 116169

Office of the General Counsel
The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902

Office of the Inspector General
Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317

Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (*Report*) 114634

Packers and Stockyards Administration
The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902

Department of Commerce
Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764

Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169

Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447

Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (*Report*) 115610

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839

Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978

Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165

Office of Foreign Investment in the United States
Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764

Department of Defense
Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339

Entitlement to Station Allowances at With-Dependent Rate (*Decision*) 114367

Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155

Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564

Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

Department of Energy
Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485

Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (*Testimony*) 116852

Department of Health and Human Services
Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223

Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467

Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health (*Report*) 115810

Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155

Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297

Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644

FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781

Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261

Department of Justice
Number of Undocumented Aliens Residing in the United States Unknown (*Report*) 114829

Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155

Department of Labor
Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345

Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed (*Report*) 114922

Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839

Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors (*Decision*) 115990

Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097

High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182

Department of State

U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721

Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750

Claim for Temporary Duty Travel Expenses (*Decision*) 114851

Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (*Report*) 115599

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839

Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978

U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (*Report*) 116208

Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Department of the Air Force

Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

MacDill AFB, FL

Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated (*Decision*) 116941

Myrtle Beach AFB, SC

Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated (*Decision*) 116941

Department of the Army

Entitlement to Station Allowances at With-Dependent Rate (*Decision*) 114367

Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487

Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and

Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701

Corps of Engineers

Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345

U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202

To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266

Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408

Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447

Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875

Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126

Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487

Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564

Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701

Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (*Testimony*) 117010

Fort Jackson, SC

Protest of Agency Determination To Set Aside Procurement Under Section 8(a) (*Decision*) 114284

Department of the Interior

Proposed Revisions of Regulations Regarding Sioux Benefits (*Decision*) 114229

Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345

Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416

Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588

Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (*Report*) 115126

Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169

River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed (*Report*) 115343

Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408

Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447

Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126

National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235

Protest of Department of Interior Contract Award (*Decision*) 116285

Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235

Water and Power Resources Service

Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408

Department of the Navy

Department of Defense Food Service Program Needs Contracting and Management Improvements (*Report*) 116686

Department of the Treasury

American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499

U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721

Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750

U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (*Report*) 116208

Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433

Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701

Department of Transportation

U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202

Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (*Report*) 115407

Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297

Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485

President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261

District of Columbia

- Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830
- More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838
- Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System (*Report*) 116968

Department of Housing and Community Development

- Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830

Department of Human Services

- Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830
- More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838

Department of Human Services: Income Maintenance Administration

- More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838

Office of Corporation Counsel

- More Vigorous Action Needs To Be Taken To Reduce Erroneous Payments to Recipients of AFDC (*Report*) 116838

Office of Fair Hearings

- Improved Collections Can Reduce Federal and District Government Food Stamp Program Costs (*Report*) 114830

Economic Development Administration

- Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165

Environmental Protection Agency

- Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
- Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297
- Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485
- Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644

Executive Office of the President

- What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766

Export-Import Bank of the United States

- Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165

Farm Credit Administration

- How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (*Report*) 114322

Office of Examination

- How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (*Report*) 114322

Farmers Home Administration

- Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317
- Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
- Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251

Federal Crop Insurance Corp.

- Analysis of Certain Operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (*Report*) 116022

Federal Farm Credit Board

- How the Farm Credit Administration Can Improve Its Use of Auditing (*Report*) 114322

Federal Grain Inspection Service

- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923

Federal Railroad Administration

- President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602

Federal Republic of Germany

- Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Federal Trade Commission

- Emerging Issues From New Product Development in Food Manufacturing Industries (*Staff Study*) 116170
- Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485

Food and Drug Administration

- Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (*Report*) 116297
- Review of S. 1442 (*Letter*) 116540

- Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644
- FDA Should Reduce Expensive Antibiotic Testing and Charge Fees Which More Closely Reflect Cost of Certification (*Report*) 116781

- Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

Food and Nutrition Service

- Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (*Report*) 114634
- Observations on Selected Aspects of School Lunch Program Administration (*Report*) 115342
- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
- Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097
- Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769

Food Safety and Inspection Service

- Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938
- Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors (*Decision*) 115990
- Overtime Compensation for Food Inspector (*Decision*) 116129

Food Safety and Quality Service

- Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923
- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741

Poultry and Dairy Quality Division

- Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Resident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875

Forest Service

- Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (*Report*) 115126
- National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235

France

- Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

General Accounting Office Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (<i>Report</i>)	117165	Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (<i>Report</i>)	116769	Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (<i>Report</i>)	114764
Gerontological Society Need For Meals: A National Perspective (<i>Speech</i>)	117255	Magic Pantry, Inc. Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (<i>Decision</i>)	116048	Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (<i>Report</i>)	115610
Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group Grain Fumigation. A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (<i>Report</i>)	116297	Marine Mammal Commission Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (<i>Report</i>)	115169	Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (<i>Testimony</i>)	115875
International Development Cooperation Agency The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (<i>Report</i>)	115839	Mexico Industry Views on the Ability of the U S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (<i>Report</i>)	116406	National Park Service National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (<i>Report</i>)	116235
U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (<i>Report</i>)	116208	National Aeronautics and Space Administration John F. Kennedy Space Center, FL Protest of Award of Food Service Concession Contract (<i>Decision</i>)	115724	National Pork Producers Council The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (<i>Report</i>)	116902
Trade and Development Program Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (<i>Report</i>)	114084	National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges Extension Committee on Organization and Policy Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification (<i>Report</i>)	116172	Navajo Food Products, Inc. Protest of Department of Interior Contract Award (<i>Decision</i>)	116285
Israel Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (<i>Report</i>)	116406	National Cattlemen's Association The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (<i>Report</i>)	116902	Navel Orange Administrative Committee Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (<i>Report</i>)	115786
Italy Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (<i>Report</i>)	116406	National Farmers Organization The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (<i>Report</i>)	116902	Occupational Safety and Health Administration Grain Fumigation: A Multifaceted Issue Needing Coordinated Attention (<i>Report</i>)	116297
Japan Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (<i>Report</i>)	116406	National Institutes of Health Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health (<i>Report</i>)	115810	Office of Management and Budget What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (<i>Report</i>)	114766
Jets Services, Inc. Protest of Award of Food Service Concession Contract (<i>Decision</i>)	115724	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (<i>Report</i>)	115169	Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (<i>Report</i>)	115467
Ketron, Inc. Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (<i>Report</i>)	116097	Followup on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Efforts To Assess the Quality of U.S.-Produced Seafood (<i>Report</i>)	115610	Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (<i>Report</i>)	115599
Livestock Marketing Association The Packers and Stockyards Administration's Regulatory Reform Activities (<i>Report</i>)	116902	National Marine Fisheries Service Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood		President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (<i>Report</i>)	116602
Louisiana Department of Education Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (<i>Report</i>)	116769			Office of Personnel Management Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (<i>Testimony</i>)	115303
				Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (<i>Report</i>)	115467
				Application of Fair Labor Standards Act to Agriculture Meat Inspectors (<i>Decision</i>)	115990
				The Government Brain Drain (<i>Testimony</i>)	116327
				High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (<i>Report</i>)	117182

- Office of Science and Technology Policy**
Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**
Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries**
Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750
- Overseas Private Investment Corp.**
The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839
- Rural Electrification Administration**
Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (*Testimony*) 114747
Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (*Testimony*) 116664
- Science and Education Administration**
Extension Service
Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification (*Report*) 116172
- Securities and Exchange Commission**
Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165
- Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy**
Number of Undocumented Aliens Residing in the United States Unknown (*Report*) 114829
- Senate**
President of the Senate
Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System (*Report*) 116968
- Sky-Lab Foods, Inc.**
Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (*Decision*) 116048
- Small Business Administration**
Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372
Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165
- Social Security Administration**
Ways To Reduce Government Spending (*Testimony*) 114339
Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (*Letter*) 115100
President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602
- Soil Conservation Service**
Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (*Report*) 116098
- Solar Energy Industry Association**
Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406
- Solar Energy Research Institute**
Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406
- Southern Packaging and Storage Co.**
Protest of DOD Interpretation of Buy-American Restriction (*Decision*) 116048
- Space Services International Corp.**
Protest of Agency Determination To Set Aside Procurement Under Section 8(a) (*Decision*) 114284
- Susquehanna River Basin Commission**
Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416
- Texas**
Rate Basis for Reimbursement to States of Food Stamp Program Administrative Costs (*Decision*) 116190
- Triple P Services, Inc.**
Protest Alleging IFB Requirement Discriminated (*Decision*) 116941
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**
Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult-Shortfall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812
- Unit Portions Inc.**
Protest of Contract Award Alleging Nonresponsiveness (*Decision*) 116613
- United Nations**
International Fund for Agricultural Development
Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (*Staff Study*) 114750
- United States Customs Service**
Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service**
Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169
Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (*Testimony*) 115875
National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (*Report*) 116235
- Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission**
Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338
- Utah State University**
Protest of Department of Agriculture Contract Award (*Decision*) 114231
- Veterans Administration**
Legislative Developments (*Other*) 116155
Protest of Contract Award Alleging Nonresponsiveness (*Decision*) 116613
- Water and Power Resources Service**
Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588
- Water Resources Council**
Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345
River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed (*Report*) 115343
Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447
Research Aimed at Solving Water Supply and Quality Problems (*Speech*) 116189
Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701

World Bank

Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*)

114878

CONGRESSIONAL INDEX

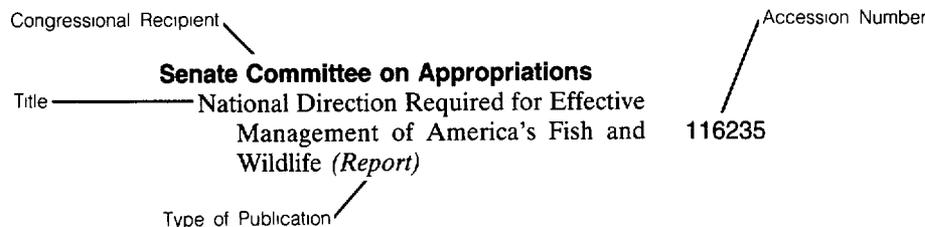
Includes entries under relevant congressional bodies and individual Representatives and Senators. Entries are grouped under the following headings:

Congress (as a whole)
House of Representatives
House Committees

Senate
Senate Committees

Joint Committees
Members (Individual)

SAMPLE ENTRY:



Congress

Congress

Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways To Comply With Regulations (*Report*) 114345

Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms for Planning and Managing River Basin Operations (*Report*) 114416

American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws (*Report*) 114499

Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs (*Report*) 114588

U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After 5 Years (*Report*) 114721

What Can Be Done To Check the Growth of Federal Entitlement and Indexed Spending? (*Report*) 114766

Number of Undocumented Aliens Residing in the United States Unknown (*Report*) 114829

The Department of Agriculture Can Minimize the Risk of Potential Crop Failures (*Report*) 114908

Measurement of Homeownership Costs in the Consumer Price Index Should Be Changed (*Report*) 114922

Department of Agriculture Should Have More Authority To Assess User Charges (*Report*) 114923

River Basin Commissions Have Been Helpful, but Changes Are Needed (*Report*) 115343

Congressional Action Needed To Provide a Better Focus on Water-Related Research (*Report*) 115447

Millions Can Be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs (*Report*) 115467

Food for Development Program Constrained by Unresolved Management and Policy Questions (*Report*) 115599

Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve Program Needs Modification To Improve Effectiveness (*Report*) 115688

Improving Sanitation and Federal Inspection at Slaughter Plants: How To Get Better Results for the Inspection Dollar (*Report*) 115938

Changes in Federal Water Project Repayment Policies Can Reduce Federal Costs (*Report*) 116126

Cooperative Extension Service's Mission and Federal Role Need Congressional Clarification (*Report*) 116172

U.S. Strategy Needed for Water Supply Assistance to Developing Countries (*Report*) 116208

Review of Financial Statements of Commodity Credit Corporation (*Report*) 116234

Efforts To Improve School Lunch Programs--Are They Paying Off? (*Report*) 116304

Eliminating Contractor Inspections of Federal Water Projects Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116564

Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (*Report*) 116574

President's Thirteenth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 (*Report*) 116602

Stronger Enforcement Needed Against Misuse of Pesticides (*Report*) 116644

AID and Universities Have Yet To Forge an Effective Partnership To Combat World Food Problems (*Report*) 116650

Reforming Interest Provisions in Federal Water Laws Could Save Millions (*Report*) 116701

Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union: Monitoring Difficult--Shortfall Substantially Offset (*Report*) 116812

Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

President's Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1982 (*Report*) 117261

House Committees

House Committee on Agriculture

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223

Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251

Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee

GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (*Report*) 116169

Reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*Testimony*) 116388

Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition Subcommittee

GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 114650

GAO Reviews of Food Stamp Program (*Testimony*) 115052

Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health (*Report*) 115810

Reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*Testimony*) 116388

Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee

Structure of American Agriculture (*Testimony*) 114519

Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (*Report*) 115126

Wheat, Soybeans, and Feed Grains Subcommittee

General Accounting Office Review of the Department of Agriculture's

Grain Warehouse Examination Programs (<i>Testimony</i>)	117015	House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Agency Procedures for Processing Dredging Permits (<i>Testimony</i>)	115875	GAO Reviews of the Food Stamp Program (<i>Testimony</i>)	114867
House Committee on Appropriations Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (<i>Report</i>)	116098	Ad Hoc Select Subcommittee on Maritime Education and Training Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (<i>Report</i>)	114764	Information on Strikers' Participation in the Food Stamp Program (<i>Report</i>)	114879
National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (<i>Report</i>)	116235	Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (<i>Report</i>)	115169	Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (<i>Letter</i>)	115100
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (<i>Report</i>)	115338	House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service Recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries (<i>Testimony</i>)	114477	Limited-Resource Farmer Loans. More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (<i>Report</i>)	116251
House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (<i>Report</i>)	114084	Budget Reduction Proposals Affecting Federal Compensation Programs (<i>Testimony</i>)	115303	Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee Member Participation in Rural Electric Cooperatives (<i>Testimony</i>)	116664
House Committee on Education and Labor Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (<i>Report</i>)	114634	House Committee on Public Works and Transportation Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (<i>Report</i>)	116487	Senate Committee on Appropriations Ways To Reduce Government Spending (<i>Testimony</i>)	114339
House Committee on Energy and Commerce Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (<i>Report</i>)	116485	House Committee on Science and Technology Science, Research and Technology Subcommittee GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (<i>Report</i>)	116169	Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (<i>Report</i>)	116098
Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (<i>Report</i>)	117165	House Committee on the Budget Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (<i>Report</i>)	116251	National Direction Required for Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife (<i>Report</i>)	116235
Energy Conservation and Power Subcommittee Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (<i>Testimony</i>)	116852	House Committee on Ways and Means Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (<i>Report</i>)	114084	Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee Reviews of Department of Agriculture Activities (<i>Testimony</i>)	114747
Overnight and Investigations Subcommittee Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act by DOE's Bonneville Power Administration (<i>Testimony</i>)	116852	Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (<i>Report</i>)	116574	More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (<i>Report</i>)	115741
House Committee on Foreign Affairs Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (<i>Report</i>)	114084	Senate Committees		Energy and Water Development Subcommittee To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (<i>Report</i>)	115266
Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (<i>Report</i>)	114223	Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (<i>Report</i>)	114223	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (<i>Report</i>)	114084
House Committee on Government Operations Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee Corps of Engineers' Benefit-Cost Computation for the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project (<i>Testimony</i>)	117010	Senate Committee on Finance Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (<i>Report</i>)	116574	International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (<i>Report</i>)	116433

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

- Increased Management Action Needed To Help TDP Meet Its Objectives (*Report*) 114084
- Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223
- Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839

Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs

- Views on S. 451, Farmland Protection Policy Act (*Letter*) 114973

Civil Service and General Services Subcommittee

- S. 677, the Civil Service Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1981 (*Testimony*) 114823
- The Government Brain Drain (*Testimony*) 116327

Senate Committee on the Budget

- Limited-Resource Farmer Loans: More Can Be Done To Achieve Program Goals and Reduce Costs (*Report*) 116251

Senate Committee on the Judiciary**Limitations of Contracted and Delegated Authority Subcommittee**

- U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202

Members**Akaka, Rep. Daniel K.**

- Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880

Andrews, Sen. Mark

- Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840

Anthony, Rep. Beryl, Jr.

- Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880

AuCoin, Rep. Les

- Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult To Assess (*Report*) 114764

Baucus, Sen. Max S.

- U.S. Grain Transportation Network Needs System Perspective To Meet Future World Needs (*Report*) 115202

- Federal Role in Developing Grain Subterminals Should Be Coordinated by USDA (*Report*) 115407

Bedell, Rep. Berkley W.

- Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880

Bereuter, Rep. Douglas K.

- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978

Bevill, Rep. Tom

- Information on the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission's Master Plan Contracting Procedures (*Report*) 115338

Breaux, Rep. John B.

- Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169

Brown, Rep. George E., Jr.

- Long-Range Planning Can Improve the Efficiency of Agricultural Research and Development (*Report*) 116007
- GAO Comments on the Impact of the USDA Reorganization on Nutrition (*Report*) 116169

Church, Sen. Frank

- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839

Cochran, Sen. Thad

- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741

Coleman, Rep. E. Thomas

- Information on Strikers' Participation in the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 114879
- Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880
- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978

Daschle, Rep. Thomas A.

- Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880

De La Garza, Rep. E. (Kika)

- Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223

De Lugo, Del. Ron

- High Food Prices in the Virgin Islands (*Report*) 117182

Dickinson, Rep. William L.

- Information on Strikers' Participation in the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 114879

Dingell, Rep. John D.

- Congressional Guidance and Better Federal Coordination Would Improve Marine Mammal Management (*Report*) 115169
- Consumers Need More Reliable Automobile Fuel Economy Data (*Report*) 116485
- Comments on Proposed National Export Policy Act of 1981 (*Report*) 117165

Dole, Sen. Robert J.

- Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (*Report*) 116574

Domenici, Sen. Pete V.

- Industry Views on the Ability of the U.S. Photovoltaics Industry To Compete in Foreign Markets (*Report*) 116406

Downey, Rep. Thomas J.

- Gross and Net Income of Major U.S. Sugar Cane and Beet Producers (*Report*) 115373

Eagleton, Sen. Thomas F.

- More Can Be Done To Improve the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Donation Program (*Report*) 115741
- Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System (*Report*) 116968

Edgar, Rep. Robert W.

- To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266

English, Rep. Glenn L.

- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978

Findley, Rep. Paul

- Insights Gained in Workfare Demonstration Projects (*Report*) 116097

Fountain, Rep. L. H.

- Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

Grassley, Sen. Charles E.

- Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
- Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

- Guarini, Rep. Frank J.**
Gross and Net Income of Major U.S. Sugar Cane and Beet Producers (*Report*) 115373
- Hagedorn, Rep. Thomas M.**
Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- Harkin, Rep. Thomas R.**
Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880
- Hatch, Sen. Orrin G.**
Review of S. 1442 (*Letter*) 116540
- Hatfield, Sen. Mark O.**
Better Data Needed To Determine the Extent to Which Herbicides Should Be Used on Forest Lands (*Report*) 115126
To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
Continuation of the Resource Conservation and Development Program Raises Questions (*Report*) 116098
- Heinz, Sen. John**
Customs' Collection of Additional Import Duties on Mushrooms (*Report*) 116433
- Helms, Sen. Jesse A.**
Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223
Information on Strikers' Participation in the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 114879
Views on Proposed Food Stamp Program Legislation in S. 884 (*Letter*) 115100
- Hopkins, Rep. Larry J.**
Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978
- Howard, Rep. James J.**
Corps of Engineers' Acquisition of Fish Hatchery Proves Costly (*Report*) 116487
- Jepsen, Sen. Roger W.**
Summary of Major Deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program (*Report*) 114317
Increase in Hourly Rate Charged by Department of Agriculture for Res-
- ident Inspectors at Egg Processing Plants (*Report*) 114875
Analysis of Certain Operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (*Report*) 116022
- Johnston, Sen. J. Bennett**
To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Levin, Sen. Carl M.**
To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Long, Sen. Russell B.**
Repayment of Overpaid Cash-in-Lieu-of-Commodities Funds to Louisiana Youth Talent Promotion, Inc. (*Report*) 116769
- Lugar, Sen. Richard G.**
Information on Peanut Allotment Owners That Lease and Rent Away Rather Than Plant Their Peanut Allotment Quotas (*Report*) 116480
Review of S. 1442 (*Letter*) 116540
- Martin, Rep. James G.**
Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047
- Miller, Rep. George**
Information on the Resale of Federal Project Water Supplies by Intermediaries (*Report*) 115408
Analysis of Certain Aspects of the California-Arizona Navel Orange Marketing Order (*Report*) 115786
- Moynihan, Sen. Daniel P.**
To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Myers, Rep. John T.**
Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840
- O'Neill, Rep. Thomas P., Jr.**
Approval of the Design of the District of Columbia Government's Water and Sewer Billing System (*Report*) 116968
- Panetta, Rep. Leon E.**
Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880
- Pease, Rep. Donald J.**
Storage Cost Data on CCC-Owned Dairy Commodities (*Report*) 116436
- Percy, Sen. Charles H.**
Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation (*Report*) 114223
Poor Planning and Management Hamper Effectiveness of AID's Program To Increase Fertilizer Use in Bangladesh (*Report*) 114878
To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade (*Report*) 115839
- Perkins, Rep. Carl D.**
Analysis of Department of Agriculture Report on Fraud and Abuse in Child Nutrition Programs (*Report*) 114634
- Pritchard, Rep. Joel**
To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Proxmire, Sen. William**
To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom Waterway? Information To Help the Congress Resolve the Controversy (*Report*) 115266
- Pryor, Sen. David H.**
Opinion Concerning the SBA Disaster Loan Program (*Letter*) 116372
- Richmond, Rep. Frederick W.**
Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural Land (*Report*) 114880
Nutrition Research Peer Review at the National Institutes of Health (*Report*) 115810
- Robinson, Rep. J. Kenneth**
Information on Dine-Out Feature of the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 115840
- Rostenkowski, Rep. Daniel**
Special Estate Tax Provisions for Farmers Should Be Simplified To Achieve Fair Distribution of Benefits (*Report*) 116574
- Roth, Sen. William V., Jr.**
Views on S. 451, Farmland Protection Policy Act (*Letter*) 114973
- Shannon, Rep. James M.**
Gross and Net Income of Major U.S. Sugar Cane and Beet Producers (*Report*) 115373

Skelton, Rep. Ike

Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food
Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

Stennis, Sen. John C.

To Continue or Halt the Tenn-Tom
Waterway? Information To Help the
Congress Resolve the Controversy
(*Report*) 115266

Thomas, Rep. William M.

Pension Fund Investment in Agricultural
Land (*Report*) 114880

Thurmond, Sen. Strom

Information on Strikers' Participation
in the Food Stamp Program (*Report*) 114879

Walgren, Rep. Doug

GAO Comments on the Impact of the
USDA Reorganization on Nutrition
(*Report*) 116169

Wampler, Rep. William C.

Lessons To Be Learned From Offsetting
the Impact of the Soviet Grain
Sales Suspension (*Report*) 115978

Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food
Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

Watkins, Rep. Wes W.

The Packers and Stockyards Administration's
Regulatory Reform Activities (*Report*) 116902

Weaver, Rep. James H.

Better Data Needed To Determine the
Extent to Which Herbicides Should
Be Used on Forest Lands (*Report*) 115126

Whitley, Rep. Charles O.

Regulation of Cancer-Causing Food
Additives--Time for a Change (*Report*) 117047

Whitten, Rep. Jamie L.

Continuation of the Resource Conservation
and Development Program
Raises Questions (*Report*) 116098

Zablocki, Rep. Clement J.

Summary of GAO Reports Issued
Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill
Legislation (*Report*) 114223

ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

In general, the abbreviations used in this publication follow the recommended practices of the *U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual*. However, the abbreviations used in the Law/Authority Index follow the recommended rules for abbreviations cited in the latest addition of *A Uniform System of Citation*. The following list includes only those abbreviations that do not coincide with the rules cited in the *U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual* or *A Uniform System of Citation*.

A.F.R.	Air Force Regulation
A.R.	Army Regulation
A.S.P.R.	Armed Services Procurement Regulation
C.G.	Coast Guard
C.M.M.I.	Civilian Manpower Management Instruction
C.P.R.	Army Civilian Personnel Regulation
D.A.C.	Defense Acquisition Circular
D.A.R.	Defense Acquisition Regulation (formerly A.S.P.R.)
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DODPM	Department of Defense Military Pay and Allowances Entitlements Manual
DOJ	Department of Justice
D.P.C.	Defense Procurement Circular
FAM	Foreign Affairs Manual
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
F.L.R.C.	Federal Labor Relations Council
F.P.M.	Federal Personnel Manual
F.P.M.R.	Federal Personnel Management Regulation
F.P.R.	Federal Procurement Regulation
F.T.R.	Federal Travel Regulation
IAM	Indian Affairs Manual
J.T.R.	Joint Travel Regulation
NAVJAGMAN	Manual of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy
NAVSEAOP	Naval Sea Systems Command Ordnance Publications
N.M.F.C.	National Motor Freight Classification
VAPR	Veterans Administration Procurement Regulation

GAO Division Abbreviations

AFMD¹	Accounting and Financial Management Division
CED	Community and Economic Development Division
EMD	Energy and Minerals Division
FOD	Field Operations Division
FGMSD¹	Financial and General Management Studies Division
FPCD	Federal Personnel and Compensation Division
GGD	General Government Division
HRD	Human Resources Division
ID	International Division
LCD	Logistics and Communications Division
MASAD	Mission Analysis and Systems Acquisition Division
OCG	Office of the Comptroller General
OGC	Office of the General Counsel
OISS	Office of Information Systems and Services
OP	Office of Policy
OPP	Office of Program Planning
PAD	Program Analysis Division
PLRD	Procurement, Logistics, and Readiness Division
PSAD	Procurement and Systems Acquisition Division

¹**FGMSD** was changed to **AFMD** in November 1980.

22668

GAO Document Services
Office Of Information Systems and Services
Rm. 4131

3cps

SUBJECT INDEX

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION INDEX

CONGRESSIONAL INDEX